The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 96 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
25th April	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	11000
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	..
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	10000
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	..
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	11000
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	12500
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	..
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Med na	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongo a	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

All the Company's Steamer are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000, tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	...Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	.....Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
864 P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
KamakuraMaru	Hori	6126	17th April.	25th. April
Rangoon Maru	Yamashita	5143	17th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	29th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. May	17th. ,,
Izuba Maru	Shinobe	6189	16th. ,,	27th ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Orders books applied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave M'lles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Ca cutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep
City of Man hester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Mar ell les	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Gla gow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Par s	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Ca cutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of M nches ter	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.

Calling at Marseilles.

†Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	801	429	649
London via Marseilles	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	--	999	--	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply —Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons ncy.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairei Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	Tsingtan.
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA 1695, Thur. 23rd April a.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 24th April *6 a. m. Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 27th April 11 a.m. †P. & O. & C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3,164 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA.....3306 Thursday, 30th April
*PUNDUA.....3305 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA.....3418 ,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA.....3413 ,, 11th June.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

22nd April, 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
[illegible]mmum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Apl. ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Shegodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PHOTOGRAPHY WITH GOERZ CAMERAS

IS THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF HOBBIES

THEIR USE ensures bright sparkling photos of artistic softness and gradation. With a GOERZ CAMERA you can rest assured that you will secure splendid results of a quality such as you could not get with the average camera.

THE TRAVELLER or holiday maker will find in them compact models made ready for use in an instant, with which he can preserve for all time memories of the places and people he has seen.

THE ENGINEER and the Student of architecture has in them a light handy instrument which will enable him not only to obtain a record of buildings &c. in which he may be interested, but small architectural details which often are even more valuable to the student.

IN THE HOME the interest which can be obtained from one of the cameras is scarcely conceivable to the non-photographer. The SIMPLICITY of the Goerz Tenax series is such that any member of the household can use the cameras with happy results, while the pictures themselves are such that no professional photographer can ever hope to get. Records of children at play in their earlier years are priceless treasures when the youngsters have grown up and made homes of their own.

LADIES will find the charm of this fascinating hobby greatly enhanced by the use of a Tenax camera. Tenax cameras are so portable, simple and elegant. The Tenax cameras can be carried for hours without inconvenience or regret at being burdened with a camera, even if no exposures be made, and it is generally when entirely unexpected that we meet with the most pictorial subjects.

The Tenax cameras are capable of the finest and best photography and will do work of which the most advanced photographer can have reason to be proud.

CALL and inspect them or send for lists

MARCKS & Co. Ltd. BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY, SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.

Free! *Free!!* *Free!!!*

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The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
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NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGANI and Mahabaleshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a trained hand, well up in Court work and proceedings. Pay Rs. 50.

Apply to THE JUDICIAL MINISTER, Bhopal. 1602

WANTED—Able Canvassers (Lady or Gent). Salesmanship explained and utilized with high profits. Enclose—/2/— for prospectus. BUSINESS SUPPLY AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay. 2361

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED gentleman TO SHARE a FLAT in one of the coolest and most convenient parts of the Fort. Expenses exceptionally moderate for position and style of accommodation. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1691

KASHMIR—Respectable young Parsi going Kashmir for holiday by end of June; would like to hear of Parsi or European bachelor or family similarly bound with a view to company. Apply "KASHMIR" C/o "Bombay Chronicle." Fort, Bombay. 2348

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Hyderabad Salary Rs. 400—50—700, with free quarters and carriage allowance.

Applicants must know Urdu and possess a thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and bookbinding and be capable of administering the business of a large Institution.

For particulars apply t THE HONORARY SECRETARY to the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage. 1551

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the Commissioner in Sind's PRINTING PRESS at Karachi, on a salary of Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 450 per mensem, with house rent up to a limit of Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications should be accompanied with testimonials, and should state, age, qualifications and previous experience Training as a practical printer and ability to administer a large printing press essential.—Applications should reach the COMMISSIONER in Sind before the 30th April 1914. 1593

WANTED for the State Reception Department a caterer capable to arrange State Banquets, Dinner, Garden and other parties. He should possess a knowledge and experience for the proper upkeep of Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware and Linen, etc. Pay up to Rs. 100 per mensem, according to qualifications First six months on probation.—Applications should reach the undersigned before the end of April 1914.

BISHEN DAS,
Col. Rai Bahadur, Dewan,
Military Secretary,
Jammu and Kashmir State.
15th April 1914. 1601

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE ERGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E4.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

MUSICAL—WANTED at once a smart European lad to introduce Mr. BATLIBOI'S BAND to the European and Eurasian communities of Bombay. Apply Lamington Road Grant Road. 2369

WANTED—CUSTOMERS to buy ALPHONSO & PAIRIE MANGOES and other kinds of fruit. Mangoes shipped to England. Call for Price List, DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302a

WANTED by a young lady a COMPANION—SECRETARY. Must be well educated and refined. One knowing music preferred. Good salary.—Apply with full particulars to Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2336.

ENGLISH graduate, experienced and successful coach, DESIRES POST as SECRETARY and Tutor combined, Excellent Latin, English, French and Mathematics. Apply to Box No. 416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2322

WANTED—A Mechanical 1st class Engineer having a thorough experience of Ginning, Pressing, Spinning, and Weaving Mills. Pay Rs. 200-300—Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to SAIT JAI NARAIN RANIWALA, Khurja City. 1591

WANTED—SECRETARY for the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. Terms may be ascertained at Association's Office Bastion Road, Fort. Applications to be sent to Lt.-Colonel T. JACKSON, St. George's Hospital, by the 25th April. 1700

WANTED—A passed Accountant, who will also work as Head Clerk for the Office of the State Engineer, Panna. Salary Rs. 60 p. m. He must know Urdu, Hindi and English. Preference will be given to experienced hands.—Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Panna, before 30th April 1914. 1590

WANTED—A wealthy Mutual Life Office has VACANCY for a SMART PARSEE or HINDU CANVASSER of good education and address. Salary and Commission offered. Important position to be gained by one able to produce business. Every encouragement given to the right man. Apply to Box No. 420 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2363

WANTED—A TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS with at least five years' experience of an independent charge of a district. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. A European or Anglo-Indian wanted only. Apply direct with testimonials to CHIEF AUDITOR and ACCOUNTANT, Barsi Light Railway, Kurduvadi, Deccan. 1701

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RANGOON. —WANTED for the Government College, Rangoon.—

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY for four months from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 400 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University in the first class and have had experience in College work.

(2) A LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY for four months or possibly for a longer period from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University and experience in teaching is desirable.

Applications should be addressed to THE PRINCIPAL Government College, Rangoon. 1500

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at Cost, New 1914 "JAMES" MOTOR CYCLE, just arrived, two speeds, Free engine, Post Box No. 41, Bombay. 2364

FOR SALE—Pure dry Active Yeast for distilleries and bakeries. Apply for free samples and quotations to "YEAST," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI—GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Octacamund. 1524

FOR SALE—Quantity of pure Bismuth Metal for Chemical Manufacturers and Type Foundries. Apply to "BISMUTH," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE—BLACK WALER gelding trapper, very fast. Trial by appointment. Price Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply to A. M. CLARKE, c/o The Bombay Co., Ltd., 3, Wallace Street. 2303

FOR SALE.—ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA Edition 9th and 10th. Half-Morocco 35 volumes with oak book-self and aluminium reading stand price Rs. 175. Apply to "A.M.R.," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2338

FOR SALE—SOUTH AFRICAN OSTRICHES. One pair breeding birds, 6 years old. One cock bird, 2½ yrs. old. Four birds, 12 months old.

Apply GEORGE CORNISH, Hyderabad, Deccan. 1603

FOR SALE:—7 Slubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rovings, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors (Brooks and Doxey's). All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET a nice small airy room with a bathroom. Apply sharp, BRITISH X'L DAIRY, Convent-Street, Apollo. (between 12 and 2, and 4 and 6). 2362

TO LET—FLATS Sunny House, Amir Mansion at Apollo Bunder newly oil painted E. L. &. F., rent reasonable. Apply NAWAB'S ATTORNEY 9. Green Street. 2273

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

NOTICES.

SANDALWOOD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of clean sandalwood (billets, roots, chips and sawdust) amounting to 100 tons more or less, to be delivered at Vellore, North Arcot, Madras. Tenders must reach the DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER, South Vellore, North Arcot, on or before the 1st May 1914. Further particulars on application. 1657

NOTICE.

IT IS hereby NOTIFIED that Major H. A. L. Hepper, Agent of this Railway having been granted 6 months and 11 days combined leave to England with effect from the 20th April 1914, Mr. A. C. Rumboll has been appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Agent during Major Hepper's absence.

W. H. SCOTT,
Acting Secretary.
Victoria Terminus, 17th April 1914. 262

THE WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Football Association will be held at Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.'s Office, Home Street, on TUESDAY, April 28th, at 6-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

To elect officers for the ensuing year.

To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

H. ELLIOTT.
R. W. SMART,
2347 Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para 38 of the Warehouse By-laws, it is hereby NOTIFIED that Transit shed G and Warehouse No. 10 Prince's Dock are until further notice set apart exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original bales and cases and metals.

By order of the Trustees,
J. A. CHERRY,
Manager,
Port Trust Docks.
Bombay, 17th April, 1914. 2330

NOTICE.

Re Insolvency Nos. 573 and 622 of 1913
and
Re scheme of arrangement concerning
Velji Narpal & Co.
Vassonji Velji & Co.
and
Vassonji Passoo & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES appointed by the High Court of Bombay by its order dated 18th February, 1914, have declared a DIVIDEND of four annas in the Rupee to be paid on and from Saturday next 25th April, 1914, to such creditors of the abovenamed firms who have proved their claims before the Trustees.

Bombay, 17th April, 1914.
JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
2333 Attorneys for the Trustees.

MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS.

RE THE WAI MOTOR CAR COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

UNDER the kind instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Liquidator, in the above, the Mahableshwar Motor Service Co. Ltd., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Garage, 11, Elphinstone Road, Poona, at 12 NOON, on SUNDAY, April the 26th, 1914.

One 40/50 H. P. 4-Cylinder, Delauney Belville Motor Car, fitted with a long type of body capable of seating 12 persons inside and 2 besides the driver, and fitted with a canopy capable of carrying about 500 lbs. of luggage.

This car is a splendid vehicle for Public Service Work, and has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in good condition and running order. 2321

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above company at their 39th Annual Ordinary General Meeting held this afternoon a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th September, 1913, at Rs. 40 per share (free of incometax) will be paid, on and after Friday 1st May 1914, between 12 NOON and 3-0 p.m., (Bombay Time), at the registered office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate street Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders, whose names appear in the company's Register on 20th April 1914 on production of share certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th April 1914. 2359

NOTICES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company. No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April 1914, at 4-30 p.m. S. T. to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to 13th May, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 31st March 1914. 2335

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company. No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April 1914, at 4-40 p.m. S. T. to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to 13th May, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 31st March 1914. 2335

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company. No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April 1914, at 4-50 p.m. S. T. to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to 13th May, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st March 1914. 2335

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company. No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April 1914, at 5 p.m. S. T. to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

2nd—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to 13th May, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st March 1914. 2335

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company. No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April 1914, at 5-10 p.m. S. T. to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1913.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd April to 13th May, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 31st March 1914. 2335

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED LIBERAL COMMISSION.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED ENGINE DRIVERS and FITTERS for work on Steam road rollers in this District. Only those who have passed Mechanical Engineers Examination and have worked on steam road-rollers need apply with copies of testimonials. The rate of salary should be given in the application.

2. The appointment is on the work establishment.

2368 EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Nasik District.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "GABLONZ" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via Karachi are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Dock, Shed No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

Applications for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the morning of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
2370 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE ARAB STEAMERS, LIMITED.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Arab Steamers, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1913.
2. To elect 3 Directors for the ensuing year in place of Messrs. Haji Ali Bin Talib, Yusuf Bin Abdulla Behzad and Mahomed Faroke Mahomed Akil who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
M. A. W. MISHARI,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 21st April, 1914. 2365

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be RECEIVED by the AGENT, B. B. and C. I. Railway at his office, near Church Gate Station, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1914, for the purchase of all the castor seed cake which shall be manufactured and produced at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati (estimated at 1,500 tons per annum) during the period of three years commencing on the first day of October 1914.

Tenders must be made out on the Company's authorized from which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of annas eight for each form.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Castor Cake" and a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money must accompany the tender without which no tendor will be considered.

Should any Contractor whose Tender is accepted fail to execute the agreement on the Company's form of contract within a month after the acceptance of his Tender is notified to him, he shall forfeit his earnest money.

Only Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent per annum will be accepted. The Government Paper must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company or order.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Agent,
250 B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THE "DELHI" GOLD MEDAL ESSAY.

THE EDITOR, "Fauji Akhbar," has received from COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR ASGHAR ALI KHAN, the promise of a Gold Medal to be presented annually to the writer of the best Essay on a subject which will be chosen each year, the winning Essay to be published in the "Fauji Akhbar." The rules for the Medal, which was presented in commemoration of the visit of H. I. M. the King-Emperor to India, and of the transfer of the Capital to Delhi, are as follows:—

1. The competition is open to any Commissioned Indian Officer of the Indian Army, Burma and Assam Military Police, Frontier Militia, and Imperial Service Troops, who (a) is himself an annual subscriber to the "Fauji Akhbar," or who (b) is a member of a Corps or Unit which subscribes for the "concession" number of copies of the "Fauji Akhbar."
2. Essays must be clearly written, on one side of the paper only. The paper used should, if possible, be foolcap size.
3. Essays may be written in English, Urdu Nagri, Gurmukhi, or Roman-Urdu.
4. Essays must not exceed two thousand five hundred words.
5. Essays must reach the Editor, "Fauji Akhbar," Simla, on or before October, 1st, 1914. The envelope, in which an Essay is sent, should be clearly marked "Delhi Essay" on the outside.
6. Essays will be judged by Colonel Asghar Ali Khan and the Editor, "Fauji Akhbar," jointly. In the event of the judges disagreeing, they will appoint a referee, who will be mutually agreed on by them, and whose decision will be final.
7. If, in the opinion of the judges, the best Essay is not of a sufficient standard of merit, they may, at their discretion, decide not to award the Medal.
8. All Essays submitted will be at the absolute disposal of the Editor, "Fauji Akhbar," who will be at liberty to publish any or all of them, as he may see fit.
9. The subject of the Essay for 1914 is as follows:—"The Suitability of the Four-Company System for Infantry Battalions of the Indian Army." 1670

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces [illegible] *and healthy flesh—increases your weight.*

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, ARTISTIC AND SUBSTANTIAL TEAK BLACK AND MAHOGANY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 23rd day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'Lal and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 43, Apollo Street, 3rd floor, Fort, handsome, teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, such as:—rich drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, hall cabinet, corner cabinets, chest of drawers, dressing chest of drawers, rich glass and crokery ware, best plated ware, meat safe, marble top teapoys, plain teapoys, marble top tables, single and double [illegible]ds, bookstands, revolving bookstand, umbrella stands, clothes and gown press, drawing room cabinet, office chairs, round tables, safe, phonograph, medicine cupboards, etc.

The property of Dr. A. D. Roberts proceeding home and others.

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1914.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,

6, PARADE GROUND ROAD, POONA.

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by public auction, at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1914, on the premises of the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the following unserviceable stores and metals in a very large quantity, but in small lots to meet the conveniences of purchasers and valuable machinery.

Brass old (consisting of boring, soissel, scrap). Brass pigs, old copper (consisting of scrap, cutting &c), old lead, lead dross and lead pig, old ammunition teak and other boxes, old iron and caste and scrap, tubing iron, steel mild scrap. Lathehand for boring holes for screw in head of wood time Fiozes. Paper cutting sectioning wood time Fioze. Lathes eight inches centre single geared, hand admits 3 feet six inches. A cutting strip into case pieces (circular cutter). Hand lever press. Hand toggle lever press. Lathes six inches centre double geared; sliding and screw cutting admits four feet. Lathes seven inches centre double geared, self acting, sliding and surfacing admits three feet. Fans silent blowing, shaping self acting stroke eight inches travers of table four feet. Planning small self acting travel of table five feet width of table four feet three inches, height three feet. Draw boring. S. A. barrel, and others too many articles to mention.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
6 Parade Ground Road
2367 Poona.

The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.

Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and others rexaminations in with copious instructions at the end of each subjects.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Pars Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES MACHINE GINNED FINE KHANDESH COTTON

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April 1914 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Canji Viram and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vakil Sakarlal Sambhulal at Godown Nos. 41 and 42 of Canji Viram and Co. at Colaba Cotton Green, Colaba, the following:—

100 bales Machine Ginned Fine Khandesh Cotton marked K. V. (Delivery order No. 8).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO UMBRELLA MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY AND IMITATION SILK UMBRELLAS FOR GENTS, LADIES AND BABIES, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER AND MONSOON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors for Messrs. Ebrahim Currim and Sons, the mortgagees and on account and at risk of the late Mr. Hassumbhai Devji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of April, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at Jooma Musjid, the following stock, consisting of:—

Fancy light imitation silk umbrellas of high class and assorted sizes and waterproof umbrellas for gents, ladies and babies and umbrella handles, and poles, &c., in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF DINING, DRAWING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, PLATEDWARE AND PERSIAN AND INDIAN CARPETS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder (near the Taj Hotel), the household furniture (specially made to order by well-known makers) consisting of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, cushioned chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, wardrobes, single and double door glass fitted almirahs, clothes press, side and corner cabinets, single and double brass and iron cots, chiffoneers, jardineers, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, arm low easy chairs, screens, dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, ice box, law books, glass and crockeryware, platedware, table ornaments, beautiful vases, Persian and Indian carpets, verandah benches, phonograph with records, &c., &c., the property of A. R. Quarmes, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the goods will be on view 4 days before the sale day.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 30TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Orient House, Colaba, opposite Colaba station, (on 2nd floor) very valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by well-known makers such as rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., mirror back side boards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, glass and panel door single and double almirahs, richly lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room rich cabinets, corner cabinets, hanging and wall lamps, carpets, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, tiled teapoys, ornaments, rich table and wall ornaments, figures, bronze ornaments, bedsteads, bed room sofas, cupboards, and other sundry things.

The property of Sasson Basson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF INSOLVENTS IN VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT CUTCH MANDVI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Karimbhai Salebhai and others, Insolvents, traded as Carimbhai Goolamhussein Dhallabhai and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1914, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the above Insolvents in the following properties described as under at Cutch Mandvi.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Insolvents abovenamed in the following properties:—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khoja Street in Cutch Mandvi (known as New Jagir) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by a road and beyond that by other property of Datoobhai Dossani and beyond that by the property of Khoja Bundeali Bhaledina on the West by the property of Khoja Saki Ladhu Visvani, on the North by the property of Khoja Jeru Jethani and on the South by the Khoja Jamatkhana.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Adivat in Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Adivat Road, on the West by a road and beyond that by the properties of Khoja Jamat, on the North by a passage leading to Khoja Falia and beyond that by

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (*Contd.*)

the property of Khoja Premji Kehimji and on the South by the property thirdly hereunder described known as stable property.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Adivat in Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Adivat Road, on the West by the passage and beyond that by the property of Khoja Jamat, on the North by the property secondly hereinabove described and on the South by the property fourthly hereunder described.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at AdivatRoad in Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Adivat Road, on the West by a passage and by the property of the KhojaJamat, on the North by the property thirdly hereinaoove described and on the South by the property of Khoja Datubhai Ebrahim.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khoja Heerji Abooani's Wadi Sheri (Lane) known as Mitha Nathani's Deli at Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Khoja Heerji Abooani's Wadi Sheri Road, on the West by the property of Khoja Ali Veerji, on the North by the property of Banias Upasara (temple) and on the South by the property of the Khoja Jamat.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khoja Datubhai Dossani's Falia (street) known as Khoja Nensey Dewji's land at Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property formerly of Th. (Thakar) Ramji Jiwani and subsequently of Datoobhoy Dossani, on the West by the property of Barber Kara and others, on the North by the property of Khoja Somji Merali and on the South by the property lately belonging to Khoja Vali Nathani but subsequently to Datubhai Dossani.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khoja Falia (street) and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by a Road and by the property of Khoja Tharia Karim, on the West by a road and beyond that by the property of Datubhai Dossani, on the North by the property of Khoja Jani Bundeali and on the South by a road and by Khoja Jamat Khana.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Khoja Harji Ebrahim's Falia (street, in Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Khoja Harji Ebrahim's Falia Road, on the West by the property of Barbers, on the North by the property of Datoobhai Dossani, on the South by the property of Khoja Harji Ebrahim.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—On the East by the road of the properties of Khoja Siki Ladha Vishwani, on the West by the Khoja Hurji Ebrahim's Falia (street) Road, on the North and South by the property of Khoja Siki Ladha Vishwani.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khoja Street known as Khoja Adat Fakirani's street in Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—On the West by the properties of Khoja Somji Merali and Khoja Datubhai Ibrahim, on the East by the properties of Khoja Datubhai Ebrahim and Narandas and Khoja Bundealibhai Moledina on the North by the property of Kayath Lalji, on the South by a Road and other property of Datoobhoy Dossani.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, and tenements standing thereon situate, lying and being at Datubhai Dossani's Falia (street) and bounded as follows:—On the the East by the property twelfthly hereunder described on the west by other property of Datubhai Dossani on the north by a road and beyond that by the property of Khoja Somji Merali on the south by the property of Khoja Saki Ladha Vishwani.

TWELFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Cutch Mandvi known as the property of Khoja Karim Poonjani and bounded as follows on the East by the property thirteenthly hereunder described on the west by the property Eleventhly hereabove described on the north on the south.

THIRTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows on the east by a road and beyond that by the property of Datubhai Dossani on the west by the property twelfthly hereinabove described on the north by a road and beyond that by the property of Khoja Somji Merali on the south by the property of Datubhai Dossani known as New Jagir.

FOURTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Datoobhai Dossani's Falia in Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows that is to say, on the north by the property of Khoja Somji Merali and Lalji Temple on the south and East by the property of Khoja Somji Merali on the west by the property of Lalji Temple.

FIFTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements situate lying and being at Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by the property of Khoja Datubhai Ebrahim on the south by a road on the east by the property of Khoja Somji Merali on the west by the land of Lalji Temple.

SIXTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Kathras Sim in Cutch Mandvi known as Joshi Dharamsi's Wadi or Jogi's Wadi and bounded as follows on the east by a public Road and beyond that by a Wadi of Th. (Thackur) Kursondas on the West by Sirwa's Sim or Road on the north by the Wadi of Th. Damoder Anundji on the South by the said Sirwa's Sim or road.

SEVENTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Gudiari Sim in Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows on the east on the west on the north on the south.

EIGHTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages and tements standing thereon situate lying and being at Cutch Mandvi and bounded as follows:—On the north by a passage of Khoja Geria Mahomedani's property on the south by Bhatia's property on the east by a passage and beyond that by the property of Khoja Veerji Premji on the west by the property of.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., attorneys for the said official Assignee at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT WORLI

Suit No. 197 of 1912.

Esmailji Mulla Vallybhoy vs. Essaji Moosaji.

Under instructions from A. M. Kajiji, Esq., the Receiver herein and in pursuance to the Decretal order of Reference herein dated the 30th August 1913, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will on the undermentioned date and hour sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property.

LOT No. 2—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1914 at 5 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground whereof Hurkison Dass and Bhagwandass Narotamdass are now the Fazendars situate lying and being at Worli outside the Fort in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,832 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 377 and Street No. 279 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3254 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east partly by the vacant ground Antone Pascole Line and partly by the vacant ground of Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhai, on or towards the we partly by the vacant ground of Parsi Dosabhoy Patel and partly by a public passage, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Sir Mangaldass Nathubhai and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 665 of 1913, (Kanjee Pragjee vs. Premjee Vallabhdass and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 2 p.m., (S.T.),—Gold and silver and pearl jewellery, consisting of gold bangles, kadas, chains, rings, necklace, sanklas, pochi, earrings, silver thalis, handa, lota, pearl and diamond ornaments, such as pearl raifuls bangles, nose-ring, set with pearl, and diamonds, pearl toranmala, pearl chudas, tickda, kamp, set with diamonds, diamond chilkadi, diamond champa, valis, earrings, diamond and rubi kanthi, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Hydraulic Press, behind Grant Building, Colaba, on account of the Insurance offices concerned:—

About 300 Full pressed Bales of Cotton and five large heaps of loose cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 750 Full pressed Bales of Bengal and Khandesh Cotton slightly damaged by water only.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, near Kallianji's Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned belonging to Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.

About 468 Full pressed Bales of Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SUIT NO. 131 OF 1914.

CASUMALLY JAYRAJBHOY PIRBHOY

vs.

ARDESHIR M. MADAN AND OTHERS.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, next, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at house No. 8 and 9, Cuffe Parade, on the First floor of Khanum Terrace,—the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-plain and carved French polish housefurniture, rich glass and platedware,

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd.*)

crockeryware, rich drawing room suite dining and bedroom furniture, rich China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, sliding dining table, and leather lined chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, and oleographs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

At 3-30 p.m., 1 De Lauany Bel 'Velle, 6 cylinder 15 H. P. nimonsine body grey colour with electric light fittings.

1 Renault car double cylinder 12 to 14 H. P. landaulet body. Both the cars are in working, the former was only imported last year.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods. etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong grey arab horse, 14-1, young goes well in h..ness and saddle.

1 handsome strong nearly new fashion rubber-tyred bicycle wheels Landaulette on C. Spring, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred light Vis-a-vis with a handsome strong grey arab horse and a set of harness.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Robert, Breslauer and Benjamin, such as rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dining waggons, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one sweet-toned cottage piano, Austrian figures, carved figures, rich pictures and engravings, wardrobes, chest of drawers, very old grandfather clocks, marble top-dressing and washhand tables, Singer sewing machine, with falling tops, screen, fancy teapoys, Standard electric lamps, bedsteads, beaded chicks, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of A. Pell, Esq., Manager Kemp and Co., and others.

The property of another gentleman. One 15 h.p. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, French Motor Car, complete with Stepney wind screen, 6 lights with all accessories, all tyres practically new, in good working order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Cliff," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plant in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd April, 1914.

WORLDS GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a bad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.

Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri

MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.

Jamnagar Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,806.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesrons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager: MR. JAMES McGRATH.

TO-NIGHT.

At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SIXTY YEARS A QUEEN

COMPLETE in seven parts 8000 ft.

Every loyal British subject should see this magnificent film.

LOOK OUT for the Benefit to MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

On April 29th.

"LURE OF LONDON."

A True Portrayal of London Slum Life

4000 Ft. Exclusive Right Film.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

The Scenes of the Film are without a precedent.

Also

SWIMMING CARNIVAL.

Never Seen Before Anywhere.

Saturday & Sunday, Prize Matinee.

5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30: 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.) Prices Half.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

THE

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

The most magnificent film to be presented this week.

"QUO VADIS"

World's Greatest Tragedy

The most sublime human sacrifice ever made

The Bestial Violence of the Roman Emperor Nero.

Over 150 stupendous Scenes of terrifying vividness faithfully portrayed with all historical perfection. Being an exact Presentation of the essentical dramatic, historical, biblical and spectacular values of this masterpiece.

3000 ft. long in three parts.

A unique selection of scenic & comic films.

Three shows nightly.

7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; 11 to 12-30.

Saturday & Sunday, Matinee Shows 5 to 6-30.

Prizes Given.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES 10.

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

BANDMANN-RICKARD'S

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

A RICH MUSICAL TREAT

The 4 VAGABONDS VAGABONDS VAGABONDS 4

Absolute marvels at Harmony.

LAST TWO NIGHTS

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

RICHARDS BROS,

AMERICA'S LEADING COMEDY GYMNASTS.

LAST TWO NIGHTS

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

ALBERTO THE GREAT

In his New Series of Magical Nonsense and

PRETTY PIXIE LAING.

The Latest "STAR" film Releases from London.

RESERVE NEXT FRIDAY

Another "Big" Attraction,

FRIDAY NEXT.

Fred. E. Hawley and Co. will present Vaudeville's Melodramatic Masterpiece

"THE BANDIT"

The most thrilling sketch ever staged.

Will be

THE TALK OF THE CITY

THE CLEMENDOS TRIO.

Ground Acrobats—Acrobatic Extraordinary.

Book Now.—Plan at ROSE & CO.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF OUR PATRONS.

We are showin one week more

PATHE'S GREAT DRAMA.

HER DREADFUL SECRET.

The film bears the well known mark of the Societe Cinematographique DES AUTEURS ET GENS DE LETTRES, who have a reputation for artistic work that is unsurpassed everywhere in the world, and whose production are published by Messrs. Pathe FRERES.

Drama **7,000 Feet long.**

ALSO

PATHE' Gazette and Ripping Comic.

1½ Hours. **Three Shows Nightly.** 1½ Hours

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. *TO-NIGHT!* Tel. No. 1271

Grand Change of Programme.

VENGEANCE OF AN INDIAN FAKIR.

A Sensational Drama—In 2 Parts.

See the Exciting Fight between a Man and a Leopard!

The programme also includes:—

Bumps	*(Comedy)*
The Root of Evil.	*(Drama)*
The City of Melbourne.	*(Scenic)*
Four-Footed Pest	*(Comic)*

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30

Films for Sale or Hire.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 20th.

Consols 2½ %	75 11-16—1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	
Fcs,	25.15½—½
Rentes 3 %	86 3-4 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45½—½
Bar Silver Spot	26 7.8 plus 1-16
Bar Silver 2 Months hence	26⅞ unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 3-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st.	
(Bank buying Rate)	1.3 27-32 unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2 3-16—1-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 3-4ungd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3unchaged
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 9 1-8
Interest day to day loans	1 1-8 unchgd
„ 7 day market loans	1½ unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	3,000
„ „ to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York May	12.46 plus 6
Futures at New York July	12.34 puls 11

Advanced on Foreign buying and on Bull Support and Short Covering.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.10 ungd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 1.16 ungd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.67 plus 1
Futures at New Orleans July	12.59 plus 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾ unchgd
Demand Bills	4.87 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	58 3-8 plus 1-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

London, April 20th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	50
„ „ Imports	30.000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Moderate Business—Easier,

„ „ „ Futures Quiet.

Tone of Manchester Market Quiet but firm.

Mid. Americans	7.31—4 d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10 unchgd,
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 12.45plus5
	July 12.27 „ 4
New York Official noon call	May 12.45 „ 5
	July 12.32 „ 9
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 12.65—1
	July 12.55—1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.

A.M.	6.84—5
M.J.	6.82 „ 5
J.J.	6.72 „ 5
J.A.	6.67 „ 5
A.S.	6.53 „ 5
S.O.	6.33 „ 5
O.N.	6.23 „ 5
N.D.	6.17 „ 4
D.J.	6.15 „ 5
J.F.	6.15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 20.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. CIF. May June London Sellers unchanged	37½
Tone Quiet.	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	3,4000,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe 60 lbs. April sellers dull unchanged.	32 7-8—1-8
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. sellers March April dull	33½
Victorian. April May sellers	35 3-4 plus ¼

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 %	
Rex-Ship April May Antwerp sellers unchgd.	53¾
apeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk sellers unchgd	54¾
Rapeseed Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship April May Dunkirk sellers unchgd.	49¾
Tone of Rapeseed quiet.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex ship April May Hamburg Done	52—½
Tone of Linseed quiet.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April May. Humburg sellers quiet	45¼—½
Bombay cotton seed April May Hull value quiet	£ 5 16-0—6d.
Calcutta Linseed April May London nominal Quiet	49-9—6 d
Previous price April May London sellers Quiet	50-3

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64 7-16—3-16
Copper Braziers	£79 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	6¾ „

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals Hindoo Werdenfels	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India Double bags). May August Market steader value	12 7½plus¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. Oct. Dec. nothing Doing nominal unchaged	11 10½
German Beet root 88% sellers May 9	3¾plus¼
German Beet root 88% sellers Oct-Dec.	9 63-4plus½
Tone Steady more biz doing	
E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. Indian sellers April August quiet but steady unchanged	13 2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April value unchanged	11 2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April value unchanged.	11 1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.11½
Tone:—Steady. nothing doing	

RUBBER

Para Rubber April May buyers Quiet Unchanged. 3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 21th April 1914.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
2 bundles	Silver rupees 2,000	Busrch	Comptoir

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 21¾ lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady and rates are unchanged. There has been some enquiry for Bank wire, but bills are still scarce.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T. T. ready	1 4 1-32	
D D. mail	1 4 1-16	
T T. forward. to May.	1 4	
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1 4 1-8	
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4 7-32	
„ „ forward, from 9th May.	1 4 3-16	
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1 4 5-16	
Francs 3 m-s reads	170½	
Marks „ „ „	138½	
60 days Hongkong	143	
„ „ Shanghai	192½	
„ „ Japan	149	

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 higher for ready at 26 7-8, while for two months delivery the rate was unchanged at 26 7-8. The local market opened rather steadier and has remained unchanged at our quotations, at which a moderate business has been done.

We quote:—	Rs	a.	p
English bar gold	24	2	6
Australian bar gold	24	1	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	8	0
1st Settlement	78	2	0
2nd Settlement	78	2	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 18th by 19th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	115*	129,631
B. B & C. I. Railway	90	108,679

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market displayed a firm tone to-day and a fair amount of business was done during the course of the day. The market opened at Rs. 95-8 improved to Rs. 95-9, but finally closed at Rs. 95-8-6 for the 30th April delivery. 4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102 (New Issue.)

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly weak to-day. Davids declined to Rs. 500 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 470.

Phoenix changed hands at Rs. 170 for May.

Centrals dropped to Rs. 1860 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1472½.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 305 X. D.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1042½.

Standard stood steady at Rs. 1,105.

Kohinoors stood unchanged at Rs. 760.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 895 for cash.

Telephones improved to Rs. 82-8.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 235. Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,600.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 63.

Tata Iron & Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 80 and Deferred at Rs. 148.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co:—(Liverpool) "Small but steady market, some American selling; buying power is small. Later, smallish market; American straddle selling absorbed by trade buying." (New York):—"Some long liquidation of May-December, but market has a good undertone."

Gruning:—"Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton. Decline owing to unfavourable political outlook regarding Mexico."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"War Mexico is a "bull" factor, not "bear." Would advise buying new crop deliveries October to January."

Charles Williams:—"Market declined in consequence of a good deal of speculative cotton having been thrown on the market and pressed for sale in New York. The weather is more favourable. Spinners are buying only for immediate wants. We have an unfavourable opinion of the market."

As we anticipated the decline of Saturday in the American markets did not continue, and though New Orleans was only 1 and 3 points higher, New York recovered 6 and 11 points. Further fluctuations are likely at present with no very marked change either way.

The local market opened steadier in tone but with little change in prices except for Broach April and May, which was firmer with few sellers. Only a small business was done during the early part of the day, and the market at Colaba was closed owing to the death of Mr. Mathoobhoy, son of Mr. Narrendas Pershotumdas, a well known cotton merchant.

OPENING PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	14,000

Future delivery prices —

Months.		
A.M.	6.87plus	3
M.J.	6.85 „	3
J.J.	6.75 „	3
J.A.	6.70 „	3
A.S.	6.56 „	3
S.O	6.36 „	3
O.N	6.26 „	3
N.D.	6.20 „	3
D.J.	6.18 „	3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White. Pessi 85 %	5	14	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	13	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is quite

Quotations:—	Rs	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	7	0	B, T
Bold Brown May	9	1	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	0	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	4	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	4	6	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a.	p.	
85 % Bold White	55	0	0	
Mughi	53	0	0	
Black Kutni	46	4	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold	47	8	0	
Small	46	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	7	5	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	0	0	
May	10	11	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a.	p	
Madras ready	35	0	0	
Guzerat ready	34	0	0	
April May	7	1	0	R T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Berar	23	0	0	
Guzerat	22	4	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principa Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p m:-

Cotton	28,791Bales.
Wheat	8,166 Cwts.
Linseed	15,811 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	10,287 „
Gingellyseed	1,270 „
Poppyseed	2,231 „
Groundnuts	895 „
Castorseed	15,928 „
Rice	1,530 „
Myrabollams	4,786 „
Cottonseed	25,205 „
Mowrasseed	Nil. „
Gram	4,818 „
Jowar	4,312 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	193 „

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION ON KENNEDY SEA FACE.

On the 12th January last the first floor of the Government Central Press in Apollo Street partially collapsed, says a Press Note. It was temporarily made safe by being supported by substantial teakwood posts and beams, but detailed examination showed that to make the whole building thoroughly safe would necessitate its complete renovation and remodelling. The Public Works Department at first expected to complete the rebuilding within a year of starting work, but as it is possible that the press building may have to be set back in order to improve the alignment of the street, the commencement of the rebuilding may be delayed, in which case its completion would take more than a year. In the meantime, temporary accommodation for the press is being provided on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Back Bay Swimming Baths, on the site lately occupied by the Radio Station. No other site that was at all suitable for the purpose was available.

Government desire to convey the assurance that the occupation of this site by a temporary press building will terminate as soon as it is possible for the press to re-occupy its permanent quarters, and that in the meanwhile all practicable steps will be taken to prevent the temporary building from being a nuisance and a disfigurement. The press machinery will be entirely worked by electricity, so that there will be no smoke nuisance, and the structure, although intended to be of a purely temporary character, will be of fairly substantial materials and, as far as possible, free from the defects of appearance usually associated with such temporary erections. The premises will in no way encroach upon, or interfere with, the ride.

THE RANGOON "NAVJOT."

A correspondent telegraphs from Rangoon:—The five resolutions published in the "Jame-Jamshed" of the 14th, were not passed by the Rangoon Parsi Anjuman. The fact of such a meeting having been held became known to the Anjuman authority several days after the said meeting. The Trustee has now convened a general meeting of the Anjuman. The following notice has been issued to-day:—In response to a requisition addressed to me by Messrs. N. N. Burjorjee, P. P. Ginwala, P. D. Contractor, B. N. Burjorjee, P. Hormusji, A. B. Mehta and H. N. Vakil, I hereby give notice that there will be a general meeting at the Parsi Anjuman Hall of the members of the Parsi community on Wednesday, the 22nd April, 1914, at 5-30 p.m. to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the action of a section of the Parsis styling themselves the Parsi Anjuman of Rangoon who are reported to have secretly met at Pereira's Hall, Dalhousie Hotel, on Sunday, the 12th instant, and passed a resolution condemning the performance of the "Navjot" of Miss Goolbai Cowasjee by Dustoor Kaikobad and requesting the Anjuman of Bombay to meet and pass a similar condemnatory resolution."

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quota tion.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	July	14%	B. 1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	63
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,645
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	56XD
Bombay Mechants Bank Ld. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	..	17
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	7½	26
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	15
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P	..	Nil	7
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	..	240
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	360
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	10%	35
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15
Punjab National Bank	do.	..	..
EXCHANGE BANKS	..	10%	175
Chartered Bank	..	..	..
Mercantile Bank	..	..	..
£ 12½ A	..	8%	£22 1-2
£ 12½ B	..	8%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Mar.-Nov.	..	..
National Bank of India £12½	Sep-Mar.	6% 14%	85XD 615

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	May-Oct.	25	820XD
Alliance	..	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	..	25	630XD
Bombay United	..	May-Nov	20	490X
Century	..	Apl-Oct.	8	235
Central India	..	May-Nov	50	1860
China	..	Mar-Sep.	45	580XD
Chinai Silk	..	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	..	Mar.-Sep	55	1,420
Coronation Mills	..	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	..	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	..	April	50	575
Crescent	..	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	..	do.	10	220
David	..	May.-Nov.	20	500
Edward Sassoon	..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	..	25	440
Empress	..	Mar.-Sep.	..	110
Fazulbhoy	..	May	20	470
Framjee Petit	..	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,420
Finlay Mills	..	..	10	305
Gold Mohur	..	..	25	525
Hindustan	..	Mar.-Sep.	60	550
Howard and Bullough	..	do.	15	300
Hyderabad	..	do.	60	1250
Imperial Cotton	..	do.	Nil	80nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	4	102½
Indian Manufacturing	..	do.	25	375
Indo-China Manufg.	..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	..	Dec.	6	140
James Greaves	..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	..	Apl.-Oct.	5	97½
Jewraj Budo	..	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	..	June-Dec.	25	750
Khatao	..	May-Nov.	45	1.360XD
Kohinoor	..	Mar.-Aug.	25	760
Lakshmi Cotton	..	April.	60	1,075XD
Madhavji Dharamsi	..	June-Dec.	75	1,045
Madra. United	..	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Manockjee Petit	..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,780
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,420XD
Nawab of Cambay	..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	..	Apl.-Oct.	8	217½
New City of Bombay	..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,000XD
Phoenix	..	Jan.-July.	8	171½CD
Presidency	..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	220
Sassoon Cotton	..	April.	Yr.50	725
Sassoon Silk	..	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	..	June-Dec.	150	5,050
S. Mahratta	..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	..	May.-Nov.	40	1105
Sun	..	Oct.	..	100
Surat Rice Mill	..	May.	15	200
Swan	..	New O.	10	260XD
Swadeshi	..	May.-Oct.	65	1,490
Textile	..	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,200
Union Mill	..	..	8	150
Vishnu Cotton	O.	..	Nil	370
	P. 7%	..	Nil	635
Western India	..	Sep.	60	435
Mysore Spinning	..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	18
Fort	Nov.	5	200
Godavery Valley	..	8	90
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Oct.	10	128½
Jumna Ginning and Mfg Co., Ld.	..	7%	120½ 707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	190
Mahmudpura Cts.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	Aug.	Nil	18
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	75	10
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	842½
New Berar	Oct.	40	520
New Prince of Wales	..	45	0 85
Sind	Nov.	20	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	30	625
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	136XD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Feb.-July	6¾	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	150XD
Central Provinces Railway Rs.100	Jan.-July.	4%	122
Dhond Baramati Rs 80.	..	4%	121
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.	..	4%	109
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.	6%	151
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	580XD
Upper Sind Light Rly.	..	4%	126

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last. Div.	Year
Alcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	6	125
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	6½ 44
Bamankina	..	..	35
Backbay Bath	..	..	92
Badham Pile	July.	7	25
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	895
Bo. Burma T. Corpt.	..	35	175
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	Feb.-Aug.	6% 5%	235
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	2	19
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	880XD
Bo. Land and Building	..	20	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	210
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	6%	262½
Central M.M. Co., Ltd.,	April	1	21¼
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	20	450 100nom
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	530
Empire of I.L Rs. 50.	..	42½	137½
Indian Cement Rs. 150.	..	..	12¼
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	Nil	12 105
Indian Oil Company O Old 100	June	7%	80
New Issue 75	..	..	200
P....100	Oct.-July	7%	183
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	..
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	52
Kalal Cement Ordy, 100.	..	..	88
W Defd. 40	..	..	76
Pref. 100	..	..	96
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	..	162
Karrachee LandingRs.75	July	12½	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	8	93XD
Marsland Pr Co., O	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P	..	7%	64
Napier Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 3½	95
O.Govt. S.Life A. Rs.50	July.	30%	500
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10½	34
Port Cjanning Co.,	..	45	862½
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.	..	..	19
Shdar's Carbonic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	17½%	70nom
Soundy & Co.,	..	Nil	80
Tata Iron and Steel, O. Jan. D. & P. July.	..	..	149
Tata Hydro Electric Co "O" 7%	Jan.	4%	155
Thacker & Co 505	May	3½%	1060
Telephone Co. 2	April	Rs.3	205
Treacher & Co	July	15	210

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April. 21st

S.S. Den of Ewnie	White	Newcastle	Mar. 24
S.S. Clan Sinclair	Smith	Glasgow	Mar. 17

The following vessels obtained their perticlearadces yesterday.

S.S. Montebello	Smith	Hull via Karachi
S.S. Rauenfels	Kucken	Hamburg & Bremen via Karachi.
S.S. Virawa	Crockston	Calcutta etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer			
„	*Gablonz	for	Trieste etc
„	Banca	for	Kobe etc.
„	Clematis	for	Calcutta
„	Highland Monarch	for	Dunkirk etc

To arrive.

S. S. Den of Ewnie :—The steamer Den of Ewnie, 2,852 tons, Captain A. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle which port she had left on March 24, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Montebello:—The Wilson Line steamer Montebello, 2,770 tons, Captain W. H. Smith, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Clan Sinclair:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,290 tons, Captain D. S. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow which port she had left on March 17, with a general cargo.

S. S. Rauenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rauenfels, 3,523 tons, Captain H. Kucken, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Virawa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain J. F. Crockston, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, April. 21th 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Graf Serenyi	Bela	Jupus
B Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
C & R. Othello	Turn	J. F. & Co
D & E. Steintum	Hatenkeir	T. M. & Co.
F Rauenfels	Kinkens	W. & A. G & Co
H. Mansur	Gore	T. M. & Co
H. Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
M. Clotsham	Johnston	J. M. & Co
N. C an Shaw	Edward	J. F. & Co.
O. Tokra	Miljan	S. Smiett & Co
P Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Etford	Donaran	J. M. & Co
2 castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & C.
3 Otown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.
4 Dunbarmoor	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Sabine	Chaves	K. & Co
6 Hallamshire	True	T. M. & Co
7. Rhodesia	Couch	Ralli Bros
8. Arlington Court	M. Rooks	T. M & Co
9. Politician	Worsdden	K. N. & Co
10 & 11 Kurmark	Reimer	W. & A. G & Co
12 & 13. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
14. Breconian	Jones	T. N. & Sons.
15 Kirklee	Burn	W. & A. G. & Co
16 Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Cape Corto	Key	T. M. & Co
6 Okara	Maude	M. M. & Co
7 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
9 Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
18. Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	Feewa & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtenay	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Keefod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Adalia	Perry	J. W. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Burjora	Cammade	M. M. & Co
Clan Macdonyall	Price	J. F. & Co
Clan Fergusen	Jones	W. & A. G & Co
Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Clam Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co
Glen of Ewnie	White	..
Bengal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Darka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Dwanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Fuzilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
Kanakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Lighting	Connor	M. M. & C
Luzon Maru	Mivata	O. S.K.
Oceana	Romloo	T. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
Rightsing	Connor	M. M. & C
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N Co
St. Veronica	Stabb	T. M. & Co
Tenda	Brocq	M. M. & Co
Virawa	Crookston	M. M. & Co
Wartura	Koull	W. & A.C' & Co

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..Inches.	29.888
Temperature of Air ..degrees	81.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. .. „	75.7
Dew Point .. .. .. „	73.3
Relative umidity of Air ..	0.761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.6
Maximum temperature of Air .. ..degrees	88.0
Minimum do do	76.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnigh	NNE. WNW. NW
Movement of Wind do	miles 152
Fall of Rain	Inches
Total fall during month	
Do. do. year	
Addition fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th ..	

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

1914.	High Water.				
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	April.	h	m	ft.	in.
Tues.	21	m 9	30	24	10
		9	38a	25	11
Wed.	22	m 10	8	25	9
		10	6	26	2
Thurs.	23	m 10	40	26	6
		10	31	26	4
Fri.	24	m 11	10	27	1
		10	57a	26	6
Sat.	25	m 11	49	27	7
		11	24	26	7
Sun.	26	m 0	10a	27	10
		11	51a	26	6
Mon.	27	m 0	41a	27	1

1914	Low Water			
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	April	h	m	
Tues	21	m 3	14	18
		3	10 a	19 5
Wed.		m 3	45	17
			50 a	19
Thurs.	23	m	2	17 1
		4	25 a	18 1
Fri.		m 4	38	16 2
		4	58 a	18 8
Sat.	25	m 5	4	16 1
		5	30 a	18 8
Sun.	26	m 5	30	15 9
		6	5 a	13 9
Mon.	27	m 5	59	15 1
		6	31 a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April.		
21. (Tues.)	6h. 18m.	6h. 57m.
22. (Wed.)	6h. 17m.	6h. 58m.
23. (Thur.)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.
24. (Fri.)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.
25. (Satur).	6h 15m	6h. 59m.
26. (Sun.)	6h 14m	6 „ 59m
27. (Mon.)	6h. 14m.	6h. 59m.

PHASES OF MOON.—	April.			
Full Moon	10th.	3h.	08 m.	A M
Perigree.	10th.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce: Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, last day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Tournament, Second Round, Jhansi Ry. Institution v. 2nd Dorests (Reply), Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 23.

G. I. P. Railway Mechanics Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Ball.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

IRONSIDE.—March 30th, at 20, Lancaster Gate, London, W., the wife of William Allan Ironside, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUMPHERYS—SCULLY.—At St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, on 14th April, by the Revd. R. M. Kirwan, M.A., Chaplain, Stewart Edward Humpherys to Doris Marjory, second surviving daughter of late G. T. Scully, Assistant Commissioner, N W. F. P.

DEATH.

PATELL.—At Mahableshwar, on the 19th April, 1914, Bai Bachubai, widow of the late Rastomji Merwanji Patell.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.
Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

April 20.

145 Arms and Equipments.—All members should return their Arms and Equipments to Head Quarters as early as possible.
157 Regimental Committee Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Head Quarters on Friday next the 24th instant at 6-45 p.m.
Business:—To discuss certain questions, with reference to the Prize Distribution.
158 Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday 29th April 1914 at 9-30 p.m.
Admission by ticket only.
Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of Admission for Two Ladies and one Gentleman.
Extra tickets for a Gentleman or Lady Rs. 2 each.
Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.
All Members should wear White Uniform and Caps, or White Mess Kit.

(S.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V. D. Commanding.

April 22.

305 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday, 22nd Afternoon, "I" Company.
Thursday, 23rd morning, any Company Class Firing afternoon, "K" Company.
Friday 24th, Morning Any Coy. Class Firing Afternoon, "K" Company.
Saturday, 25th morning, any Company Class Firing Afternoon, "K" Company.
Sunday 26th, Practice Binning Shield Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus morning 6-15 a.m. Afternoon 1-5 p.m. The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.
306 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 7703 Vol. J. F. Broadbent, "G" Coy.
No. 7704 Vol. D. Solomon, "C" Coy.
307 Transfer.—No. 7335 Cadet M. Jacob is transferred from "H" to "C" Company from this date.

(Sd.) O. T. Mac. R. Leckie, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and officers, the band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March from the Suite ....At the King's Court .....Sousa
Overture .....Light Cavalry .....Suppe
Valse .....Luna ..... Lincke
Selection .... Pelissiana
.....on songs by the late H. G. Pelissier
Petit Bolero in B .....Miner .....Ravina
Melodies from ...The Quaker Girl...Monckton
Galop (Tubuphone Solo) .....The Tuluphone .....Hume

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play this evening a programme of music at the Esplanade band-stand commencing at 6 p.m. S. T.)

Marche .....Cullinan ..... Hudson
Lust-spiel Overture .....Thalia .....Gilbert
Valse .....Unpen D'Amour .....Silesu
Selection ...The Pearl Girl ...Felix and Talbot
(a) Song .....Come sing to me .....Thompson
(b) Tango .....In Andalusia .....Sirmay
Selection .....Tosca ..... Puccini
Valse ...Little Grey Home in the West...Lohr
Rhapsody .....Slavonia ..... Friendeman

KILLED IN HORNBY ROAD.

Ithu Dhuma, a Hindu, aged thirty, was crossing Hornby Road, on Monday when he was knocked down by a taxi-cab driven by one Rustomji-Cama and run over. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died from injuries received.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Tuesday was the last day for sending in nominations for a representative of the Justices of the Peace on the Bombay Corporation, the seat having been rendered vacant by the resignation of Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie. As Mr. G. Wittet was the only candidate nominated, he was declared duly elected.

SUFFERINGS UNBEARABLE.

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk the coroner on the body of one Jethalal Naran, a clerk employed in a cloth shop. The deceased, who had been ailing for some time, was found lying unconscious in his bed, with a cup smelling of opium, and a letter by his side. In the letter the accused said he was destroying his life because his sufferings were unbearable. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

INCREASE OF FEE FOR PASSPORT BY TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from the Ottoman Consul-General to the Political Department, Government of Bombay, has been published:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have received instructions from my Government to the effect that the Consular fee hitherto charged for the visa of a passport is raised from 20 piastres, to 40 piastres equal to Rs. 6, for one year commencing from the 1—14th March 1914. I have therefore to request that you will be so good as to communicate this to the Departments concerned."

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The report for March of the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, shows that in all 549 cases involving 696 animals were prosecuted at the instance of the society. Out of these, there were 273 cruelty cases fined by magistrates, 71 cases of overloading, and 179 cases in which the owners of animals were fined and the animals sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital. There were also 5 cases without fines in which the animals were sent to the Hospital and 4 other cases in which the animals were sent to the Pinjrapole, after the owners had been fined. In the remaining 17 cases, the accused were warned and discharged. In the Bai S. D. Petit Hospital 58 horses 189 bullocks, 36 dogs, 1 monkey, 5 goats, 2 cats, 3 fowls, 7 parrots, and 1 duck, were newly admitted during March, making a total of 322 animals and birds in all, 30 horses, 77 bullocks, 69 dogs, two cows, 1 goat, 2 cats, 1 parrot and 2 geese were also treated as out-patients during the same month.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, 41 attacks and 36 deaths from plague, 6 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 1 attack and 1 death from cholera, were reported in Bombay City. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 128, as compared with 97 on the corresponding day of 1913, and 141 in 1912. The plague attacks were reported from the following places: Mahim 5, Byculla 5, Mazagon 4, Worli 4, Parel 4, Mandvi 3, Middle and Lower Colaba, 2, Chukla 2, Dongri 2, Umarkhadi 2, Sewri 2, Sion, 2, 2nd Nagpada 1, Chowpati 1, Kumbharwada 1, Bhuleshwar 1. On Monday 1,741 rats were caught by the municipal rat catchers, 158, out of which were found to be plague-stricken. The localities where rats of the latter kind were discovered in large numbers were: Khara Talao (14), Mandvi (14), Umarkhadi (13), Dhobi Talao (13), Kumbharwada (13), Chukla (11), Market (10), Fort North (8), Dongri (8), and 2nd Nagpada (8).

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Gablonz from Trieste via Karachi is due to-day at 7 a.m. She brings the following passengers.

Bleecker Mr. H. E.; Bedwar Mr. C. K.; Basu, Mr. D. K.; Bogjogaian, Mr. H. R. S.; Cohen, Mr.; Chaidran, Mr. & Mrs.; Crossley, Mr. J. H.; Douglas Pennant Capt; Haltz, Mr. & Mrs. & 2 children; Holst, Mr.; Hughes, Mr. R. B.; H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh; Loty. Mr. A.; Lal, Dr. M.; Loty, Mrs.; Lang Capt. & Mrs.; Landan, Dr.; Lang's, Mrs. & maid Morc Rev; Patel, Mr. C. A.; Rosanis, Mr.; Robinson, Mr. F.; Showers Lt. Col. & Mrs. H. L.; Shine, Mrs.; Showers, Mrs. Governess. & child; Schweitzer, Mr. W.; Samuel Rev.; Sheik Mahomed Khan, Mr.; Turing S. M. Deacovess; Wilson Capt., & Mrs. F. E.; Waldesadik, Mr. E. K.; Wilson, Mrs., Nurse, & child; Zahn Mr.

KAISER'S SHORTENED DINNER.

"One of the last acts of the Kaiser before starting for Corfu was to institute a 'dinner reform' by deciding first of all that no official dinner shall last longer than forty-five minutes from the time the guests sit down until they rise. This shortens the average German dinner by half,' says the "Daily Mail."

"The Kaiser has also decreed that it is no longer good form for women to leave the table or dining room alone after the last course in order that the men may smoke and tell stories. He wishes all the guests to enjoy their coffee and cigarettes together in the drawing-room."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH TAXI DRIVING.

HEAVY PENALTY IMPOSED.

Espandia Kaikashroo, a taxi-cab driver, was charged yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court with having driven his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby endangering human life. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution, as elicited from the examination of Mr. H. E. Johnson, Senior Dockmaster, Bombay Port Trust, was that about 8-30 on Monday night Mr. Johnson was proceeding in his gharry opposite the Bombay Club in the direction of Victoria Terminus, when the accused approached on the wrong side of the road and turned sharply towards the Club, driving his car under the horse's head and damaging one shaft and straining the other of the gharry.

It appeared that the accused was racing for a fare, that the road was perfectly clear, and that the car was travelling at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour.

Mr. Bomney, Chief Engineer of the s. s. Hardinge, who was passing at the time, stated in examination, that, had it not been for the prompt action of the gharry-wallah the accident might have been serious.

For the defence it was urged that negligence was on the part of the driver of Mr. Johnson's gharry, as although he was driving on the left, he should have kept to the extreme left.

The accused was fined Rs. 70, Rs. 25 of which, if recovered, to be paid to Mr. Johnson.

THEFT AT DADAR.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Syed Mahomed Ibrahim was charged with stealing a silver sporting cup and other silver articles valued at Rs. 150, and belonging to Mrs. A. G. Murray, residing at Dadar.

The evidence showed that on Sunday last the accused called at Mrs. Murray's residence and presented a visiting card. The complainant went inside to enquire whether her son-in-law had sent for the man, and during her absence the accused picked up the articles and was making away with them when the complainant's son and daughter entered and questioned him. The accused was caught with the articles in his possession. He was convicted, and having a record of fine previous convictions, was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSSESSING A DAGGER.

MAHOMEDAN SENT TO PRISON FOR A YEAR.

Gulam Hoosein, a Mahomedan, was yesterday charged by Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, at Mazagon, with possessing a dagger without a license.

The dagger was found in the possession of the man on Friday last by Khan Saheb Taki of the C.I.D., who placed the accused before Mr. F.C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner, C.I. D. The latter obtained sanction from the Police Commissioner, and the accused was placed before the Magistrate.

The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Sorabji charged John Aguiar and Joseph Stare with the theft of brass railway carriage fittings, the property of the G. I. P. Railway. It was alleged that on Sunday morning the accused were seen removing the fittings from a carriage lying in one of the Victoria Terminus sidings, and were arrested. They pleaded guilty and asked for mercy, and the first accused, who had been once previously convicted, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, while the other was sentenced to fifteen days.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a soldier wearing His Majesty's uniform, and concerned with the statement made by Doctor C. Marrett in the Small Cause Court on the 21st instant, that the soldiers residing at the Soldiers' Home, Colaba, *were living there on charity*, I take it on myself to repudiate this statement. The soldiers living there for the past two months have paid for their board and lodging. I, being one of the said boarders at the Soldiers' Home, I shall be very pleased if you will kindly publish this in your valuable paper to show that Doctor Marrett's statement is absolutely false.

Yours, etc.,
SLICK.

Bombay, April, 21.

EXCISE AND SALT IN BENGAL AND BIHAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The scheme for the re-organisation of the Excise Department in Bengal is now before the Secretary of State and similarly the proposal for the amalgamation of the Excise and Salt Departments in Bihar and Orissa, has also been sent Home for sanction. It is expected that when the scheme is approved the control over the administration of salt in Bihar hitherto exercised by the Salt and Revenue Departments of Northern India will be vested in the Excise Commissioner.

Moulvi Leakut Hossein presided over a meeting held at Calcutta on Sunday afternoon to congratulate Mr. Norton for his able defence of Nirmal Kanto Roy, the accused in the inspector murder case. The meeting was attended mostly by school boys.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE LAKHMIDAS CLOTH MARKET SCHEME.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the chairman Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board again considered a report from the Deputy Land Manager regarding a proposed street scheme on the site of the Lakhmidass Khimji Cloth Market. The Deputy Land Manager in his report stated that the land to be acquired was Rs. 1,423 square yards, and the total outlay on it would be five lakhs. The recoupment would amount to Rs. 2,55,000 and the total loss would therefore, be Rs. 2,45,000.

The chairman, in his note, said that this was too big a loss for the little improvement to be effected, and it carried with it this disadvantage, namely, that it would increase the value of the properties they would have to acquire very shortly in Vithalwady.

Mr. Wacha was opposed to the scheme altogether. He said the Trust had been spending large sums on roads, while they ought to be primarily spent on sanitary improvements. They had done very little in that direction, and it was a waste of money to improve communications in the manner they proposed to do.

The chairman then drafted a resolution 'That the Board are not prepared to take up the scheme."

Some of the members thought that there could not be a loss of two lakhs and a half, and remarked that they should undertake the scheme if the loss did not exceed a lakh and a half.

Sir Sassoon David moved for an adjournment and also asked for further details.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula supported Sir Sassoon's proposal.

Mr. Wacha said that the best thing was to pass the resolution drafted by the Chairman as further inquiries would lead to nothing.

The Trustees passed Sir Sassoon David's proposal.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY.

WORK OF POONA BRANCH.

There was a large attendence of ladies and gentlemen from Poona City and Poona Cantonment at the annual gathering of the Poona Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, on Sunday, in the compound of the Central Primary School of the Society in Poona Cantonment.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal of the Agricultural College, presided, and Mrs. Mann distributed prizes to the successful students.

Mr. V. R. Shinde B. A. General Secretary of the Society, read the annual report from which we take the following extracts:—

The Branch has at present the following institutions under it, in Poona, (1) The Central Primary School, (2) The Manual Training Classes in Carpentry and Tailoring, (3) The Free Boarding House, (4) The Bhajan Samaj or a Theistic Weekly Congregation, (5) The Library and Clubs, and (6) The Modikhana Feeder School.

A glance at the statistical tables will shew, that of the various depressed communities, it is only the Mahars who seem inclined to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by our schools. Whereas of the total number of pupils 162 in the Central School there were 101 Mahars, there were only 5 Mangs, 7 Chambhars, and only Mehtar.

The table indicating the unsteadiness of attendance of pupils at the school reveals the fact that out of 162 pupils, not more than 27 have continued their studies for more than three years. The statement showing the result of the Annual Examination, fairly typifies not only the previous results of this school but also those of the schools at other centres of the Mission. The pupils seem to be quite well up in languages and history but generally weak in arithmetic. It is interesting to note that the boys are quick at drawing, drill and other manual lessons, but are backward in such subjects as require steadiness and perseverance.

Mr. D. N. Patwardhan, Hd. Master reports as follows:—

The following educational institutions are under my charge wherein secular instruction is being imparted to 222 children and on which a sum of Rs. 4,713 was expended in the year under report.

The Central Primary School is attended by 162 children including girls. The pupils are taught here upto the Marathi VI. standard with some English in the two higher classes.

As we found by experience that these children have to leave their school too early and enter into some sort of menial service, in spite of their literary accomplishments (though very small and incomplete,) we thought it our duty to provide them, along with some literary instruction, the elementary knowledge of some trade or handicraft by which they can earn an honest and independent wage and thus have an opportunity to mix on equal terms with other touchable traders and labourers. With this object in view we have attached two industrial classes viz., the Carpentry and the Tailoring Class, to our Central School, since July 1911 and since then 230 children have received or been receiving instruction in these classes. These classes are in charge of two experienced teachers who are professionally and educationally qualified to do their work and we hope to be able to send up some boys for the Manual Training Examination in the near future. The students of the first batch of our Tailoring Class are already in a position to start a workshop of their own, provided our committee hold out a hand of initial help to them in this venture.

SERVANTS' OF INDIA SOCIETY.

A correspondent from Karwar writes:—

Mr. L. V. Kaikini, L.A.G., of the Servants' of India Society, who is on a lecturing tour in Kanara, arrived at Karwar on the 12th instant and delivered two lectures in the Empress Alexandra Hall under the auspices of the Mitra Samaj, the subject of the first lecture on the 15th instant was "The Servants' of India Society and its Objects.' Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., District Judge, Presided. The second lecture was on Co-operative Credit, Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, M.A., Deputy Collector, presided.

COTTON MERCHANT'S DEATH.

Owing to the death of Mr. Pranjeevandas Narandas, of the Indian Agency Co., Ltd., the Colaba Cotton market and the Cotton Exchange were closed yesterday, and the cotton merchants, in meeting assembled, decided to send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased gentleman.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

BHUSAWAL RY. GYM. (1), BEAT IGATPURI RY. GYM. (0).

A very poor display of hockey was the result of the meeting between these two Railway Gymkhana teams on the Oval on Tuesday, when the Bhusawal team beat their opponents by a goal to nil. It was a keenly contested struggle in which one was reminded of the old school of hockey—with plenty of good running and hard driving without any lack of dash, attempts at combination being few and far between. "Sticks" and "knock-ons" were frequent and the end of the game after sixty minutes' strenuous muscular exertion by the teams brought relief to the spectators. Both the teams, considering the few opportunities that they have of practice in mofussil stations, were very sporting taking hard knocks quite complacently. The game, according to the general standard of local hockey, appeared to be clumsy and scraggy, but all the same in spite of constant scrimmaging, fumbling and reckless driving, there was not a single instance of intentional foul play, although swinging of sticks was by no means rare. Individually speaking there were a few good players on both sides—Thomson George, Richtern and Willard being conspicuous for good work for the winning team, while Goddard in Igatpuri goal, McMullen at back Coles and Smith in the half line worked hard for the losers. The Igatpuri forwards were very weak i.e., had not so much grit and staying power as the opposing quintette had. The goal-keeper of the Bhusawal team Pearman, was evidently on a roving commission frequently leaving his charge and amusing the spectators with the upheaval of his sentiments which more than often found expression in movements of his body. However, he was very lucky in not having to save a shot, which, if any had come in his way, would have been fatal to his side. Whatever exchanges they had in Tuesday's play, the Bhusawal team asserted their superiority and their victory was deserved their share in attack being more frequent and telling than that of their opponents.

THE PLAY.

The game commenced three minutes before advertised time, Igatpuri defending the bandstand end goal. They pressed from the start, and had an opportunity early in the play. Pearman in Bhusawal goal, ran out to a ball, but in kicking clear left Brown unmarked in the circle, but the latter could do nothing with it. Clearing the initial onslaught, the Bhusawal forwards carried the leather into the Igatpuri territory and after pressure for a short while, Beacroft sent in a high centre, which Woods attempted to divert to the net with a mighty sweep and missed. But Shenniah in taking the "free" gave sticks, and then followed in rapid succession a crop of short corners, none of which, however, was improved upon. The Igatpuri front line put on occasional spurts, but Bhusawal maintained a steady pressure, that is, so far as scraggy forwards can maintain a steady pressure. Once George ran into the circle but did not think of shooting till he was almost on the goal line, and Goddard, the Igatpuri custodian, who played with his head, and played well right through the game, had no difficulty in meeting it with his pads. The whistle sounded with monotonous frequency for flagrant breaches of the rules, and several "penalty corners" were awarded, but proved of no more than temporary advantage. George sent in a hot shot which Shenniah stopped well and cleared, and the same player was responsible for a couple of good runs and centres, with which, however, McDumongh fumbled badly. Beacroft got into the circle shortly before the close of the initial period and tested Goddard from close quarters. His shot, however, lacked sting and was easily kicked away. At half time the scores were:—

Bhusawal Railway Gymkhana ..... Nil.
Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana ..... Nil.

On changing over, both teams tried hard to secure a lead, the ball passing from one half to the other in quick succession, although the goals were seldom in danger. Igatpuri braced up considerably in all departments and during the first fifteen minutes had a larger share of the exchanges. Shanniah shewed up well in stopping several individual efforts by the Bhusawal forwards, but their attack lacked cohesein and were seldom dangerous. Webber, on one occasion, got into the striking area, and had a clear opening, but he hesitated and allowed Brown to run up and rob him. Bhusawal gradually assumed the upper hand, chiefly owing to good work by Beacroft and Thompson. Woods ran through smartly, but lost, and McDumongh securing lifted his stick high over his head in shooting. Just before the close of the game, Woods received from a "penalty corner" and taking his time found the net.

FINAL SCORE.

Bhusawal Railway Gymkhana ..... One.
Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana ..... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

Bhusawal Railway Gymkhana:—Pearman, goal; Millard, Brown, backs; Harset, Warren, Richtern, halves; Beacroft, Thompson, Woods, McDumongh, George, forwards.

Igatpuri Railway Gymkhana:—Goddard, goal; McMullen, Shanniah, backs; Coles, Smith, Gurr, halves; Haddow, Brown, Navin, Webber, Davis, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Simpson.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers. 0-0, 2-0.
(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.
(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.
(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.
(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.
(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.
(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.
(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.
(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.
(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders. 12-1.
(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.
(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.
(3) Lusitanians beat Y. M. C. A., 5-0.
(4) Customs beat G. I. P. R. (A), 3-0.
(5) Sherwood Forsters beat Cyclists, B. V. R., 3-1.
(6) Jhansi Railway Institute drew with 2nd Dorsets (Poona), 0-0.
(7) R. F. A. (Kirkee) beat Bina Railway Institute.
(8) Bhusawal Ry. Gym. beat Igatpuri Ry. Gym., 1-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jhansi Railway Institute v. 2nd Dorsets (Poona).

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Only one game was played yesterday, this being in connection with the Doubles. Baker and Hart were asked to owe Begbie and Rose 15 in four out of six games, and the handicap proved a good one. The former won the first comparatively comfortably, but a close second set went in favour of the latter. In the last Baker and Hart again asserted themselves, and ran out by a fair margin.

Result:—

C. D. Baker and Hart, Scr., beat N. Begbie and Rose, plus 4-6; 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

To-day's games were noted in yesterday's issue.

THE ELTON TOURNAMENT.

Two more games were played off in the Elton Hockey Tournament last evening and they attracted quite a good number of spectators chiefly supporters of the different teams. On the Cooperage ground the St. Mary's High School had things all their own way the New Victoria team being outclassed at all points and towards the end of the game they fell away considerably and seemed to lose heart which accounts somewhat for the score of eight goals to none. Messrs. Mathalone and Spilling acted as Referees.

On the Bombay Gymkhana ground the Parsi Cyclists met and defeated the Republican Hockey club by 5 goals to 1. The refereeing was in the hands of Messrs. T. R. Ponsford and C. H. Smith.

This evening on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, St. Xavier's play the Britania Hockey Club. On the Cooperage, The Byculla Educational Society's High School play the Panchgani High School. The Boy's Gymkhana and the Cathedral High School will play off their tie game on the Marine Lines ground.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was an excellent muster at a meeting held on Sunday last. For the first event, a Handicap Sweep, A. Leeson and A. W. Noble with 9 and 7 kills respectively, plus handicap, took first and second prizes.

The same two shooters tied for the next Sweep, A. W. Noble winning on the shoot off.

The Kynoch Cup was then shot for, the best score being 8 kills by J. Cunninghame, A. W. Noble and E. Sykes returned similar totals inclusive of handicap and on shooting off A. W. Noble with 8 kills plus 1 handicap was a somewhat easy winner.

A Double Rise Competition at 5 pairs of birds followed. A. Leeson accounted for 3 doubles and 2 singles and divided with S. Bergersen who with 2 double and 3 single kills plus handicap returned a similar total.

A Spoon Shoot came next. A. S. Knowless with 5 kills and 4 handicap was the winner, R. E. Braithwaite with 7 kills and 2 handicap and A. Leeson with 8 kills taking the Sweep prizes.

The Winchester Competition was the final event, 10 birds at unknown traps and angles. A. Leeson with 8 kills was the winner and R. Kennedy took second prize after shooting off a tie with W. S. Rogers, D W. Johnstone and S. Bergersen.

A SWIMMING RACE.

At Messrs. Golwala Brothers' swimming bath on Sunday last, on the occasion of the Aban Jasan, a 100 yards' race in swimming took place among the members of the bath composed of various communities when Mr. S. C. Daruwalla swam the distance in 1 min. 10secs. Mr. R. E. Sethna in 1 min. 13¼ secs. and Mr. K. D. Kapada in 1 min. 15 secs., while a Hindu gentleman, Mr. Motising Lalji, did the distance in 1 min. 37 secs.

WATER-POLO.

A water polo watch was also played in which Messrs. P. C. Kapadia, H. J. Khan, H. B. Spencer, C. J. Dyke made a nice show.

Several swimming feats were also performed by the member and which were witnessed by a large crowd of spectators among whom were the Ranas of Cutch.

RETIREMENT OF A MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL.

PRESENTATION TO RAO SAHEB SHETE.

About a hundred of his friends assembled on Tuesday at the Victoria Gardens, to present a souvenir to Rao Saheb A. V. Shete, who retired from the post of Personal Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner. The gathering the included Mr. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and others.

Mr. Clayton, in making the presentation which consisted of a silver tray and cups, referred to the long services of Rao Saheb Shete, who had proved himself a hardworking and zealous Municipal servant.

Rao Saheb Shate in reply thanked those present for the honour they had done him.

E. K. PUNCH,

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All operations are rendered absolutely painless by Dr. Carr's special local Anaesthetic. From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest feeling or pain).

Artificial Teeth are fitted by the latest and every known method. Gold Crown and Bridge work.

Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Porcelain fillings. By Dr. Carr's anaesthetic nerves in Teeth may be destroyed (entirely painless) before filling.

Dr. Carr has recently returned from London where he visited the last three of the Greatest Dental Exhibitions in the world, where he has secured the latest antiseptic appliances and has installed them here in his Dental Surgery.

Because of his very fine equipped Dental rooms he is able to reduce the time occupied on orders to a minimum, consequently he can ask *the lowest possible fees* for the Highest Grade by Dental Service. (All work guaranteed). (Consultations Free).

If you consult Dr. Carr you will receive the benefit of his great experience and will be advised as to the best system which is suitable for your individual case *at the lowest possible cost*.

Dr. Carr has received large numbers of testimonials in praise of his excellent work: Painless system and moderate charges.

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Sundays: 10 to 12.
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"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

"O. T."

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When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Steam's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately

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LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Walrus and the Oysters	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
On the Verge of War	7
Persian Frontier Trouble	7
Indian Railways	7
Ulster Council's Charges	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Delhi Conspiracy Cace	8
Other Telegrams	8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Police Courts	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
SPECIAL ARTICLES.	
Maharaja Holkar at Kolhapur	9
Notes of a Holiday in Europe	11
GENERAL NEWS.	
Land of the Niger	10
A Peace Scare	10
Tolstoy's Solitude of Soul	11
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Giving Money to a Prisoner	7
"Serpents in Human Shape"	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
WEATHER AND SPORTING	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 22, 1914.

THE WALRUS AND THE OYSTERS.

I weep for you, the Walrus said,
I deeply sympathise,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes,
While, with his other hand, he sorted out
Those of the largest size.
"The Walrus and The Carpenter."

"Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship. We should be unwise even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent."—President Wilson's Message.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs' Committee, has introduced a resolution with a view to the appropriation of 50,000,000 dollars to be expended by the President. A resolution has also been introduced in the House of Representatives justifying the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands against General Huerta.—Reuter's telegram from Washington.

President Wilson's message to Congress reported to-day, is not likely, we fear, to enhance his reputation either for statesmanship or for fair dealing. It would have been more effective if it had been less euphemistic. The President makes a heavy tax on the public credulity when he asks the world to believe that there is no war against Mexico but that the United States, whose "rights and dignity" have been violated by General Huerta, are merely sending a punitive expedition against that recalcitrant personage. There is too much unctuous rectitude about the President's message, which assorts ill with the tremendous display of force that is being made to obtain redress for a comparatively trivial incident. Mr. Wilson declares that his object is to restore to the people of the "distracted Republic an opportunity to re-establish their own laws and own Government". If so, he has taken the most direct means to produce a diametrically opposite effect, as he will doubtless discover before long. "Our feeling for the people of Mexico" says the President, "is one of deep and genuine friendship," recalling the tearful sympathy of the Walrus for the oysters as "he sorted out those of the largest size." Let us admit that the people of the United States are the most altruistic and benevolent in the world, but, like the Walrus, they have curious methods of dissembling their love. To those who have not the discernment to see beneath the surface and discover the truly beautiful traits of national character actuating the great American heart, all the trumpet-blowing and log-rolling throughout this Mexican business appears as a somewhat sordid affair, and President Wilson, by the message of love and sympathy with which he presages his bombardments and blockades, appears as a greater *farceur* than any South American President. To tell the world that the United States is declaring war against Huerta and "not against the people of Mexico" is mere nonsense. The invasion of Mexico on the flimsy pretext of the trumpery salute question means war upon the Mexican people, who are innocent of any offence against the United States which would justify the terrible retribution which is threatened to be visited upon them. It is all very well to distinguish in theory between President Huerta and the Mexican people, but in practice the latter will be the vicarious recipients of the proposed chastisement.

It is difficult to see in what way the United States would have benefited even if President Huerta had realised the imprudence of resisting *force majeure* and yielded to the demand for a salute on the terms formulated. President Wilson would no doubt have regarded it as a great "moral" victory, and the Yellow Press would have supported him by singing hosannas to the might of the United States. But it is safe to say that none of the material advantages which the Americans are bent upon obtaining in Mexico would have accrued. On the contrary, by agreeing to return the Mexican salute, the Americans would have considerably weakened their position towards President Huerta's Government, for it is clear that the majority of the Mexicans, who are not subtle enough to comprehend the niceties of international law, would have accepted the return of the salute as something more than a mere complimentary recognition. The "Constitutionalists," again, who have hitherto relied on the support of the United States, would not have hesitated to question the value of such support if their great ally in the background thus openly acknowledged, if not the validity, at least the legal existence, of the provisional Mexican Government. A curious situation would thus have been created, throwing into bold relief the futility of Mr. Wilson's Latin-American policy; for once the salutes were exchanged, there would have been no justification for the American fleet to remain or linger in Mexican waters. But President Huerta has cut the Gordian knot by flatly refusing at last to comply with the American ultimatum. No doubt he has gauged the strength of his resources and feels firmer than ever in his saddle, and we may take it that his "elimination" from Mexican affairs is now more remote than ever. Moreover, there is ample evidence that the course the United States is determined to pursue towards Mexico has already created a widespread feeling of antagonism towards her among the Latin-American States, who, it is fairly safe to predict, will not in the future consent to be bound without a protest, should emergency arise, commercially and financially, as well as politically, to her car. This is not the first time, of course, that the United States has intervened in the affairs of an independent nation, ignoring or contravening the principles of international law, and making displays of force in order to have her own way, whether right or wrong. In Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Nicaragua and other States high-handed action was taken, and the undoubted sovereign rights of those nations set at naught. The record is by no means creditable to her political or financial morality, but the Americans are apt to glory in the supposition that the United States, in the words of Mr. Olney, is "practically sovereign on the American Continent." It will not be long, we fear, before the Americans discover that this boast is illusory. It may be recalled that some months ago President Wilson declared his intention of putting an end to the granting of concessions in the Latin-American States to foreign capitalists. This severity of condemnation of the pernicious influence of foreign capital in South and Central America is explained by the fact that United States concession-hunters have hitherto been unsuccessful in those regions in their competition with European capitalists; and the Latin-American republics have always been, and are now, able to obtain loans on fairer and easier terms in Europe than from the United States, who are reputed to have the habit "of giving too little and asking too much." On this ground alone it is thus easy to understand the demand for the effacement of Huerta. But the world has not lost the right to ask Mr. Wilson, however much he may brandish the Monroe Doctrine in its face, what he would do even if Huerta consented to efface himself, or be put out of the field. Can he rely on Carranza or any other men in Mexico at the moment to establish an orderly and stable Government in accordance with the principles of the Mexican Constitution? The Benton as well as other incidents have hopelessly outweighed and discredited the effect of Carranza's reported victories over the Federal troops. The Benton incident, in particular, showed in a lurid flash what kind of opposition the United States have decided to support. It has demonstrated the weakness and wrong-headedness of the American position, and also the sanity and balance of the European Powers, as shown in their recognition of Huerta, who, whatever may have been the conditions and circumstances which brought him to power, has proved himself to be a man of prompt decision, energetic action, strong will, and absolute courage.

Notes of the Day.

Underwriters' Drastic Proposals.

It will be seen from a Reuter's London telegram which appears in to-day's "Chronicle," that having been so badly hit by the recent fires in Bombay and Calcutta underwriters are considering the advisibility of adopting drastic measures against a recurrence in future of a similalr situation. On the authority of the "Financial Times" it is said, that at a recent monthly meeting of the Underwriters' Association, it was proposed to eliminate all land fire risks on Indian produce insured under marine policies, special regard being paid to jute deposited in warehouses prior to shipment, and that it was probable the scheme would ultimately be extended to all marine policies. This sounds very much like an early realisation of what was anticipated by us a few days ago and that it is now more than probable underwriters will extend the scope of their "drastic proposals" considerably, unless reasonable explanations are forthcoming to account for the extraordinary series of outbreaks which have so persistently been in evidence.

The Late Mr. Crockett.

Lovers of the Kailvard school of novelists will sincerely regret the death of Mr. S. R. Crockett, one of its foremost exponents, and together with J. M. Barrie chiefly responsible for the immense popularity which it enjoyed a few years' since. Samuel Crockett, the son of a Galloway farmer, was originally, himself, a Free Church Minister. After graduating at Edinburgh in 1879 he travelled extensively for six years prior to taking up the duties of Minister of Penicuik. The broadening experience of his travels, however, actuated against contentment with his lot in the narrow confines of a petty Scottish parish, and he shortly resigned his charge to devote himself to literature. His first novel "The Stickit Minister" achieved an immediate success and quickly ran into several editions, and he was equally successful with his novels of a historical character such as "The Raiders", the second novel he published, which still enjoys great popularity. Since then "Lad's Love" and "The Standard-Bearer" have been, perhaps, his most successful works. The appreciation of Crockett is not confined to English readers. His novels have been translated into most European languages,—there is a complete edition of them in Swedish,—and even into Arabic.

White Wolf as Revolutionary Leader.

Is it possible the excesses of "White Wolf" and his army of bandits contain the germs of another Tai-ping rebellion? "White Wolf" certainly takes himself seriously and his "proclamation" denouncing Yuan-hi-Kai, and declaring that he will "sternly enforce justice" when he captures Sianfu, is at least an indication that he hopes to lead another revolution in China. In spite of his depredations which have been deliberate and prolonged, he appears to be a military commander of remarkable ability, and a considerable section of the Chinese people who are dissatisfied with Yuan appear to regard "White Wolf" with toleration. If he adopts less drastic methods than those attributed to him in the course of future raids who knows but that in the chaos of a revolution he may not prove at last if not a serious rival, at least a very troublesome thorn in Yuan-Shi-Kai's side? At the moment, however, he is not only attracting international attention, but is actually keeping 50,000 regular troops at bay!

The Persian Gendarmerie.

The collision reported to-day near Hamadan between the gendarmerie under Count Loewennaupt and a number of brigands, in which the Count is reported to have been captured, indicates the activity of brigandage in that part of Persia. The gendarmerie have not been showing up very well recently, for there have been several incidents recently in which they have sustained set-backs of a more or less severe nature. In November last, it may be remembered in a fight between the detachment in Kazerum and the forces of the headman of that town the gendarmerie lost some six men killed and a number wounded. The rest, after being stripped of their rifles and clothing took refuge in the telegraph office, and were only extricated from their plight on the arrival of strong enforcements. Again, less than a month ago Reuter reported the incident in which Major Ohlsen lost his life. Major Ohlsen's force which consisted of three hundred men was driven from position after position, finally retreating to a garden, where they were isolated and beseiged by outlaws for two days till reinforcements, with Maxims, arrived and rescued them.

The Hyderabad Municipal Imbroglio.

We understand that the Judical Commissioner in Sind, who called on Mr. Mathradas, the pleader of Hyderabad (Sind), who came into prominence recently in connection with the dispute in the Municipal Corporation to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Legal Practitioners' Act for alleged "disgraceful" conduct at the Corporation meeting, has decided (in view, it is stated, of the resolutions submitted by the Bar Associations in Sind and Mr. Mathradas's own explanation) that the circumstances of the case do not call for disciplinary action. This is as it should be. It would have been monstrous if as Mr. Mathradas's attitude, in his municipal capacity, against what he thought to be the dictatorial and wholly unconstitutional attitude of the President of the Corporation, had brought upon him punishment under an Act, like the Legal Practitoners' Act, the jurisdiction of which is wholly foreign to acts done in a civic capacity. It is in fact to be regretted that the Judical Commissioner should have thought it proper to move in the matter at all. The dominant party in the Hyderabad Municipality, however, has not yet finished making itself ridiculous. At last Friday's meeting the councillors adopted a resolution to the following effect, on the motion of Mr. Wadhumal Oodharam, seconded by Mr. Achalsing Advani:—

"That the Governor in Council, if he thinks fit, on the recommendation of the Municipality, may disqualify permanently or for a period not exceeding that recommended by the Municipality any councillor, elected or appointed, under this Act if such councillor has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties or of any disgraceful conduct or has been incapable of performing his duties as a councillor."

Women's Tribute to Dr. Tagore.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, has been the recipient of many tributes to his genius from strangers as well as friends from the Occident, but the one which the Oriental Circle of Lyceum (Ladies) Club of Piccadilly, will present to him shortly will not be less welcome. The address is an illuminated one and has been prepared for the Circle by Miss Janet Ford, a noted artist of St. John's Wood. It is a beautiful work of art and has been so designed as to give symbolic expression to the poet's message, as well as the congratulations of his admirers. The margin of the address is tastefully decorated with the titles of Mr. Tagore's principal works in Bengali, together with the symbols of Eternity. At the foot of the address are lotus flowers, floating on water, English roses being in the background. The crescent moon, indicating one of Mr. Tagore's poems, shines upon the water, while another of his works is represented by a miniature drawing of an Indian garden. The address itself pays an eloquent tribute to Tagore's achievements.

"You have dedicated your genius, the gift of God, to the purest ends, you have brought joy to the heart, serenity to the mind, music to the ears, images of beauty to the eyes, and to the soul the remembrance of its divine origin."

In conclusion, the signatories, in offering their heartfelt congratulations, express the wish that the poet may long remain "a living bond between East and West."

Mrs. Steel's Adventure.

A letter from Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, the well-known novelist whose books on Indian life are still widely popular, to the Secretary to the Women's Suffrage League, London, describes the incident in connection with the conduct of the New York immigration authorities towards her, which was briefly reported by Reuter some time ago. Mrs. Steel says that the spectacled German doctor who looked at her ticket, but not in any way at her, asked her age, her profession, and what money she had with her, and she told him that she was an authoress, 67 years of age, with £100 in her possession, and more if she required it. After making her wait for half an hour, he took her to another official, with a medical certificate, which read. "This is to certify that this person is afflicted with senile debility, and is unable to earn her own livelihood." Mrs. Steel adds that even in face of this incredible document she did not lose her temper, but "offered to run a race with the fat German doctor to show I was fit as he was." It seems a pity that the doctor did not accept the challenge, as Mrs. Steel would have enjoyed her triumph. It was not till the return of her nephew, who had been sending cables for her and who now stood sponsor for her, that Mrs. Steel was allowed to land. It was evidently peculiarly galling to Mrs. Steel that the keen, alert woman of affairs should only be admitted on the undertaking of her nephew, a man of leisured, inactive life. "But he was a man," she says; "I was a woman,"

ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

HUGE PREPARATIONS.

APPROPRIATION OF FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE.

REPARATION OF U. S. RIGHTS AND DIGNITY.

PLEAS OF MEXICAN FRIENDSHIP AND SETTLEMENT.

"WAR AGAINST HUERTA NOT MEXICO."

SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS.

To-day's telegams show that the exodus of Americans has begun and the United States are making huge military preparations for an armed intervention for the reparation of their rights and dignity. The resolution of appropriation of 50 million dollars for armament has been passed by the House of Representatives. The Senate has now taken it up.

In his message to Congress President Wilson asks for the approval of both Houses for the employment of force to obtain General Huerta's recognition of the rights and the dignity of the United States, and emphasises the point that an insult was intended. He also urges for a conspicuous reparation calculated to impress the people of Mexico that the sole object of American intervention is to give them an opportunity to re-establish their own laws and own Government.

The official exodus of the Americans from Mexico has begun. It is confirmed that General Wood will take command in the event of hostilities.

The Mexican Charge d'Affaires has presented new proposals but Mr. Bryan has announced that they contained nothing new.

MEXICO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

In the course of an interview, President Wilson laid emphasis on the fact that in no circumstances would he fight the Mexican people with whom the Americans were friends.

NO ENTHUSIASM FOR WAR BUT WANTS JUSTICE.

The issue was with the person calling himself President of Mexico. He had no enthusiasm for a war and only wanted justice.

RESOLUTION OF APPROPRIATION OF 50 MILLION DOLLARS.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs' Committee, has introduced a resolution with a view to the appropriation of 50,000,000 dollars to be expended by the President. This is indentical with the bill passed just prior to the Spanish-American war. A resolution has also been introduced in the House of Representatives justifying the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce the demands against General Huerta.

PLAN FOR WAR DISCUSSED IN JOINT BOARD.

Admiral Dewey to-day presided over the joint Army and Navy Board and discussed the plans for war. Generals Wood and Witherspoon atended the meeting of the Board.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WAR AGAINST HUERTA NOT MEXICO

In a Message to Congress, President Wilson asks for the approval of both the Houses to his employing the armed forces of the United States to obtain General Huerta's recognition of the rights and the dignity of the United States. He disclaims any thought of aggression or aggrandisement. "We are not making war" he says, "against the people of Mexico but only against General Huerta."

NECESSITY FOR A CONSPICUOUS REPARATION.

The Message reviews the incidents leading to the present situation and emphasises the point that the United States was singled out for an insult. It therefore urges the necessity for a conspicuous reparation calculated to impress the whole population of Mexico.

SOLICITUDE FOR MEXICO'S SETTLEMENT.

"Our object is" says the Message, "to enable the Mexicans to restore their own laws and their own Government. The Mexicans are entitled to settle their own affairs in their own way. The present situation need have none of the grave complications of an interference, if we deal with it promptly, wisely and firmly. I do not wish to act in the matter of possibly so grave consequence without consulting Congress.

PLEA OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF MEXICAN LAWS AND GOVERNMENT.

"Our object is only to restore to the people of the distracted Republic an opportunity to re-establish their own laws and own Government. We earnestly hope that war is not now the question. We do not desire to control in any degree the affairs of the sister Republic.

DEEP AND GENUINE FRIENDSHIP.

"Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine friendship. We should be unwise even to exercise the good offices of friendship without their welcome and consent. We seek to maintain the dignity and the authority of the United States only because we wish always to keep our great influence unimpaired for the uses of liberty both in the United States and wherever else it may be employed for the benefit of mankind."

HEATED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

REPUBLICANS SEE NO JUSTIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The debate in the House of Representatives was rather warm.

Mr. Campbell (Republican) thought tha the arrest of a detachment of sailors was not sufficient to justify a war after the slaughter of the Americans in Northern Mexico had been endured so long.

Mr. Mann (Republican) declared that the resolution was tantamount to the declaration that the United States was a helpful ally of "the murderous crew in Northern Mexico, who are murdering men and outraging women."

SUPPORT BY PROGRESSIVES AND DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Murdock (Progressive) pledged the support of the Progressives to President Wilson's policy. He said the resolution should be unanimously voted by the Congress to notify the world that the American flag must be respected. He welcomed President Wilson's decision to end the policy of watchful waiting.

Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, urged all parties to support President Wilson, and recalled the Democratic support of President McKinley on the outbreak of the Spanish War.

AMERICAN CONSUL ON FOREIGNERS' SAFETY.

VERA CRUZ, April 21.

Commander Hughes, Chief of the Staff of the Atlantic Fleet, has requested the Federal Commanders to order all the American merchant vessels out of the harbour. The American Consul has asked all foreign women to take refuge in the American vessels assigned for that purpose.

INDIVIDUALIZING HUERTA.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Objection was raised in the Senate to individualizing General Huerta, consequently the Foreign Affairs Committee adopted a resolution giving the President broad authority to deal with Mexico.

It is understood that President Wilson named General Huerta because he desired to demonstrate that he was not unfriendly to the rebels or Mexicans.

HUERTA'S GOVERNMENT "MORAL AND CIVILIZED."

MEXICO CITY April 21.

General Huerta has issued a statement saying, that in protecting foreigners he will prove to the world that his Government and country are moral and civilised.

He declares that contrary to President Wilson's statement to Congress there was no flag on the boat which landed the men who were detained at Tampico. The American flag was therefore not concerned.

AMERICAN LEGATION SPECIALLY GUARDED.

General Huerta has installed a special police guard at the American Legation.

CONFERENCE OF REBELS.

JUAREZ, April 21.

The conference between Generals Carranza and Villa has begun at Chihuahua. It is understood that they will not participate against the United States unless the rebel territory is invaded.

ATTITUDE OF REBELS.

It is reported that at the conference between Generals Carranza and Villa at Chihuahua they agreed not to take up hostilities against the Americans unless rebel territory was invaded.

MORE BATTLESHIPS ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The battleships Virginia, Nebraska and Georgia have been ordered from Boston to Tampico. Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, states that Admiral Badger's fleet will be divided between Tampico and Vera Cruz.

GENERAL HUERTA GUARANTEES FULL SAFETY OF ALL FOREIGNERS.

MEXICO CITY, April 21.

General Huerta has given assurances that all foreigners, including the Americans, will have full guarantees of safety.

AERONAUTS' OFFER OF SERVICE.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Fifty members of the Aero Clubs of America have offered to serve in Mexico.

GERMAN PRESS SUPPORT PRESIDENT WILSON'S ACTION.

BERLIN, April 21.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" and other newspapers generally approve President Wilson's action against General Huerta.

APPROPRIATION RESOLUTION PASSED.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The House of Representatives by 337 to 37 passed the Appropriation resolution. The Senate then took up the resolution.

MEXICAN ARMY AND NAVY.

The Mexican army is recruited by voluntary enlistment (for terms of 3, 4 and 5 years), supplemented by a conscription which falls entirely on the poorest classes.

The army in time of peace consists of 30 battalions of infantry, 18 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of horse artillery, 2 regiments of field artillery, 1 of engineers and some of units of train, etc. On mobilisation each 4 company battalion (including the engineers) forms a regiment of 2 battalions. The 4 battery regiments of artillery are raised to 6 batteries, and the cavalry regiments to 6 squadrons. The field army would apparently consists of 5 divisions each of 2 infantry brigades of 2 regiments, a cavalry brigade of 2 regiments, and 4 field or mountain batteries; also 1 cavalry division of 4 regiments. Total of division about 15,000 combatants. There are also about 2,000 gendarmerie. The war strength is supposed to be 84,000 of all ranks, but it is doubtful if it would amount at present to more than 50,000.

The total peace strength of the Mexican forces in 1911 was 2,385 officers and 26,130 men. The military budget of Mexico for the year 1910-11 amounted to £2,178,000.

The infantry are armed with Mauser magazine rifle, model 1901, and the cavalry carry the Mauser carbine; but the reserves have only the Remington rifle of 1893. The field and horse artillery are equipped with Q. F. guns on the Schneider Canet system.

There is a fleet of 2 despatch vessels (launched 1875) and 2 gunarmoured gun-vessels (launched 1874) each of 425 tons and 425 horse-power, and severally armed with a 4-ton muzzle-loading gun, and 4 small breech-loaders. A steel training cruiser, the Zaragoza (1,200 tons) was built at Havre in 1891; four gun-boats the Tampico, Vera Cruz, Bravo, and Morelos have since been built; six cruisers are projected. A "cruiser transport," the General Guerrero, built in England (1908) for service on the Pacific Coast, is now in Mexico. The fleet is manned by 198 officers and 965 men.

WHITE WOLF DENOUNCES PRESIDENT YUANSHIKAI.

STYLES HIS MOVEMENT AS "SUPPORT OF REPUBLIC."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, April 20.

"White Wolf," the bandit leader, in a proclamation to all the towns in Shensi, denounces President Yuanshikai and styles his own movement as the "support of the Republic." He promises that when he captures Sianfu he will sternly enforce justice.

REPEAL OF SUGAR DUTIES URGED.

MEMORIAL TO CHANCELLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

Eighty Liberal M.P's have signed a memorial to Mr. Lloyd George urging the repeal of the sugar duties.

NEW JUDGE OF APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. Justice Pickford has been appointed a Judge of Appeal in succession to Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, resigned.

ANCONA RAILWAY TROUBLE.

IDEA OF GENERAL STRIKE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, April 20.

At a conference of the railwaymen's executive at Ancona the idea of a general railway strike was abandoned.

SUFFRAGETTE FIRES IN 191

ESTIMATED COST OF £250,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The Chairman of the insurance meeting at Liverpool to-day announced that the "suffragette fires" in 1913 cost £250,000.

ENGLISH BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

"DIGGER" STANLEY DISQUALIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

In the contest for the English Bantam-weight Championship at the National Sporting Club last night, "Digger" Stanley looked like beating his opponent, "Curly" Walker, easily, but he was disqualified in the thirteenth round for holding.

THE ULSTER PLOT.

REVISED WHITE PAPER PROMISED.

JUDICIAL ENQUIRY INSISTED ON.

VOTE OF CENSURE THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

There is considerable feeling in the House of Commons with regard to the Ulster question. Mr. Asquith said that Sir Arthur Paget when issuing instructions to the Generals gave orders that they should take notes. (Opposition cries of "Why.")

Mr. Asquith replied: "I don't know."

The Prime Minister afterwards intimated that he would issue a revised version of the White Paper on the matter.

JUDICIAL ENQUIRY AND MOTION OF CENSURE.

It is understood that if Mr. Asquith again refuses a judicial enquiry into the allegations regarding the Ulster plot, Mr. Bonar Law will give notice of a motion of censure.

THE ARMY ANNUAL BILL.

At any rate it is expected that there will be a prolonged and animated debate on the Army Annual Bill to-morrow.

A NEW TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SHORTEST ROUTE FROM VANCOUVER TO MANILLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, April 20.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces the establishment of a new Trans-Pacific service from Vancouver to Manilla. The service will start on June 6th, when the Empress of Russia will leave outward bound with passengers and the American mails from Vancouver. She will call at Manilla bringing the Philippines ten days nearer to the United States than the fastest present route. The new route to be taken will be from Victoria (B.C.) to Yokohama (10 days), Kobe (11 days), Nagasaki (13 days), Manilla (17 days), Hongkong (19 days), the turn journey being made via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama to Vancouver.

REQUEST OF COMMERCIAL BODIES.

The new schedule has been adopted at the earnest request of important commercial bodies in the United States and the Philippines.

ELECTIONS IN SWEDEN.

VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, April 20.

The elections are practically at an end. The Liberals have lost the absolute majority. The result of the election is as follows:—

National Defence Party	84
Liberals	70
Socialists	70

PERSIAN FRONTIER TROUBLE.

AFFRAY WITH BRIGANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, April 20.

It is reported that fifteen gendarmes under Count Loewenhaupt were attacked near Hamadan while searching for booty concealed by the brigand, Abbas. It is feared that Count Loewenhaupt was wounded and captured.

Hamadan is a town in Persia at the northern base of Mount Elwend, 160 miles W.S.W. of Teheran.

GIVING MONEY TO A PRISONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am no friend of the present prison system. Some of its features are revolting. But the true facts of the case against Sams Ahmed do no credit to him. When he was questioned about the missing two annas he replied that he had given the same to a warder as a bribe. This was a serious allegation. An immediate and thorough investigation revealed that he had given it to a fellow prisoner. But he never admitted it and the truth had to be proved in Court. The charge against the warder was entirely false. The poor warder might have been dismissed if the fellow prisoner in distress had not confessed the truth. But for this imputation the "kindly-hearted man" would not have been before the magistrate. However, the magistrate with his usual leniency offered the man the option of a small fine, but he preferred imprisonment. The maximum penalty is six months' hard labour. In justice to the magistrate and to the jail authorities I think these facts ought to be published as they were proved in Court.—Yours, etc.,

LEX.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

MISCHIEF OF VARYING GAUGES.

BATTLE OF GAUGES DURING AFGHAN WAR.

DISCUSSION AT THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

In a lecture before the East India Association, Sir Guilford Molesworth. strongly condemned the varying gauges on the railways of India. Forty years ago, said Sir Guilford, Lord Roberts successfully protested against the break in gauge between the frontier and all the important systems of the rest of India. This victory would probably exert a more lasting effect on the future destinies of India than his most brilliant military successes, but the mischief of the varying gauges had assumed such a gigantic proportion that an immediate or drastic action was out of the question.

He advocated the minimising of the evil by restricting the metre-gauge as far as possible to defined areas, while aiming at the gradual conversion to the standard gauge as the traffic outgrew the capacity of the narrow gauge or opportunity or necessity dictated.

DURING AFGHAN WAR.

Lord Roberts presiding said that in the Afghan War, when the force under his command was mainly dependent on India for its supplies he felt thankful that the battle of the gauges had been settled in favour of no break at Lahore.

FEAR OF LESS RAILWAY MILEAGE.

Mr. Neville Priestley, of the South India Railway, while agreeing that the multiplicity of gauges in itself was undesirable, said that, if the Government of India had not had the courage to have the metre as well as the broad gauge, India to-day would have a much less railway mile-age and be a poorer country.

Much of the inconvenience from the break in gauge could be overcome by proper organisation.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S INDISPOSITION.

CONDITION CONSIDERABLY BETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 21.

The Emperor was considerably better last evening. He occupied seven hours in receiving the reports of ministers and officials.

PROPOSED VISIT TO BUDAPEST CANCELLED.

His Majesty's visit to Budapest to receive the delegations on the 26th instant, has been cancelled.

TEMPERATURE NOW NORMAL.

The Emperor Francis Joseph passed a good night and his temperature is now normal.

NEW ZEALAND'S COASTAL DEFENCE.

AUCKLAND YACHTSMEN'S OFFER OF SERVICE AS NAVAL RESERVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, April 20.

Mr. Massey, Prime Minister, has warmly thanked the 500 Auckland yachtsmen that a Dominion naval conference vices for the naval reserve. Mr. Massey told the yachtsmen that he would strongly recommend to his naval adviser the scheme of coastal defence including a corps of yachtsmen.

DOMINION NAVAL CONFERENCE IN 1914.

He intimated that it was practically certain that the Dominion naval conference would be held in 1914.

THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

Continuous sunshine prevailed to-day when the King and Queen left for France. Immense crowds cheered Their Majesties a they drove from Buckingham Palace Victoria Station. There was a distinguished assemblage on the platform. The was wearing an Admiral's uniform.

LADY DU BOULAY

Lady Du Boulay, who m... riding accident at Simla ... ed to be making excelle...

INDIAN COTTON FIRES.

QUE... IN THE HOUSE.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE SUGGESTED.

DRASTIC PROPOSALS BY UNDERWRITERS.

ELIMINATION OF LAND RISKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Rees asked whether the recent fires in Bombay and Calcutta were to be attributed to a conspiracy against British Rule.

Mr. Roberts replied that official information had not been received. Lord Crewe had no reason to suppose that they were to be attributed to such causes

Sir John Rees: Is Lord Crewe aware that the belief is widely held in India?

Mr. Roberts: I do not know that he is aware of it, but he has no reason to take the view suggested.

UNDERWRITERS BADLY HIT.

The "Financial Times" states that the Lloyds' underwriters have been so badly hit by the fires in Bombay and Calcutta that they are considering drastic proposals for protection against the recurrence of heavy fire claims.

At a recent monthly meeting of the Underwriters' Association, it was proposed to seek the support of the insurance companies for the purpose of arranging the elimination of all land fire risks in Indian produce insured under marine policies, special regard being paid to jute deposited in warehouses prior to shipment.

It is probable that the scheme will ultimately be extended to all marine policies.

BRITISH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

NIZAM OF HYDERABAD'S DONATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 22.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has made a donation of £2.000 to the British Red Crescent Society for the relief of Moslem distress following upon the war in the Balkans.

AZIZ ALI PARDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.

Aziz Ali has been pardoned.

Aziz Ali was in the first instance condemned to death on an alleged charge of mismanagement of Government funds in Tripoli. This sentence was subsequently commuted to one of fifteen years' imprisonment.

EXTENSION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

CROWN PRINCE'S APPROVAL OF DR. CARL PETER'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20

A German newspaper states that Dr. Carl Peters, the well-known German explorer and colonial authority, who recently published an article advocating the extension of the German colonies has received a telegraphic expression of approval from the German Crown Prince.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The death is announced of General ... Henry Brackenbury.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Brackenbu... G.C.B., K.C.S.I., was born on 1st S... 1837. He was educated at Eton a... the Royal Military Academy ... He joined the Royal Artillery ... served in the Central Indian ... 1857-58. He also saw service ... German War (1870-71), Ashan... Zulu War (1879-80). In 1... appointed Private Secreta... India. He was Military ... 1881-82: Assistant Unde... Lieut. of Ireland, in ... river column in Egy... moted Major-Gener... in the field. Fro... tor of Military In... ber of the Coun... tween 1891-96. ... sident of the ... 1899 to 190... Ordnance ... in 1904. ... career i... Last C... the T... War ... "S...

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

PARDON FOR ANOTHER ACCUSED.

APPROVER'S STORY CORROBORATED.

Considerable sensation was caused in Court to-day when the Magistrate announced that a pardon had been granted to the accused Sultan Chand who is the seventeen years old son of a judge of Hyderabad (Deccan) and nephew and adopted son of another accused Amir Chand.

He was charged on four counts—under the Arms' Act, propogating seditious literature, with conspiracy, and murder.

He corroborated the previous approver's statements to some extent and also the evidence of the search witnesses at Amir Chand's house.

The witness denied all knowledge of the bomb part found at the house. He said that Abad Behari gave him the three "Liberty" leaflets found in his almirah and asked him to read them. He found them exciting and, "they worked him up."

Further evidence went to prove the association of Dina Nath, Abad Behari, Ram Lal, Rash Behari Bose, Balmokand and Momoo Lal.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 21.

On the arrival of the officials and public at the court at 10 o'clock to-day for the resumed preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case they were informed that the Court would not sit till noon.

A rumour spread that Sultan Chand had turned an approver and that the Magistrate Mr. V. Connolly, I.C.S., was engaged in taking down his statement.

When the magistrate arrived at noon he made the following statement:—I have this morning granted a pardon to Sultan Chand under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code; so he will appear among the accused no longer.

Considerable sensation was caused by the announcement and this new approver's evidence is eargely awaited.

Hari Das Mukerjee, clerk in the Calcutta Telegraph Office, identified certain originals of telegrams handed over to the police. Hardatta Mal, Railway Parcels Clerk, Lahore, produced registers to show that Dina Nath received a parcel from Amir Chand on November 22 from Delhi. Witness delivered the parcel to Dina Nath whom he also identified before the police. Witness also produced a railway receipt. Amir Chand, accused, represented by Milyopi Nath, asked to inspect the documents and permission was granted.

Chuni Lal, anonther N. W. Parcel Clerk, identified entries in a register regarding parcels sent on November 22, 1913, by Amir Chand, of Delhi, to Dina Nath, Lahore.

Ghiwa Das, brother of Charan Das, accused, said that October 1912, two Bengalis came to his house at Charan Das's request and stayed with him. Witness identified Basanta Kumar Biswas, accused, as one of the men at the Kotwali and in court. On being shown the photo alleged to be of Rash Behari witness said he was like the other man.

A TRACT SOCIETY.

Cross-examined by counsel for Basanta Kumar witness said he and Charan Das had not the same mother.

Charan Das, proprietor of the Punjab Printing Press, Lahore, identified various bills and receipts relating to 2,000 notices and 2,000 prospectuses for the Iswan Chanda Arya Tract Society in 1913. In 1914 witness had printed a pamphlet on the depressed classes and some tickets. He supplied these to the police when they made enquiry of him.

Counsel explained that in a letter from Bal Raj to Bal Mokand found at Jodhpur during the search of the former's house, there was a statement to the effect that the papers published by the Tract Society had been well distributed. Counsel said they wished to hold that these words had a secret meaning as nothing objectionable had been printed for the society so far as could be ascertained.

Mr. Ikram-Ul-Haq, Inspector, Criminal Intelligence Department said that he went to Rawalpindi under orders to search the house of Hari Ram. On March 8 the clue to the address was given by a card found at Kairola, Jhelum District during the search of Bal Mokand's house. A guard was placed on the shop and witness went on to search the house. Amongst the articles found as the book, containing Bal Mokand's name, smiles' "Duty." The shop was [illegible]arched on March 9. On March 11 witness [illegible]ched the house of Gin Dayal Singh in [illegible]epore. "The Strangling of Persia" [illegible]ister, "Anarchists" by Viyitelli, and [illegible]er of vernacular works etc., were

[illegible]had, Railway clerk, Lahore, [illegible]he was looking after his son's [illegible] when Dina Nath came and [illegible] envelopes. It was about [illegible]t twenty-five to fifty [illegible]or nine annas per

[illegible]k in the Survey [illegible]sed to being the [illegible]etary of a night [illegible]ses. Ras Behari [illegible]ol and taught [illegible]ebruary, 1912

[illegible]HOUSE. [illegible]endent [illegible]t to [illegible] to [illegible]nd

and a school mistress, remained and assisted in the search. The witness took away a large sackful of papers and books. He next identified a number of letters, postcards and other documents seized.

Cross-examined, the witness said he made the search of Bal Mokand's house on the authority of the Superintendent of Police at Jhelum. His orders which were verbal were to arrest Bal Mokand and search the house. The witness had general instructions to seize any papers, etc., that might appear relevant to the case. The search list was prepared at Kariala. The documents seized were not signed by the search witnesses nor by the witness.

Jwala Pershad, loading clerk, O. and R. Railway, Dehra Dun, produced a forwarding note for a consignment.

Hewah Ram, Supdt. D. A. V. School Boarding house, Dehra Dun, from 1904, to July, 1911, said Behari Lal was headmaster for three or four months' in 1910, between June and September. Bal Raj was living with the headmaster. Bal Raj, the accused, seemed like him. It seemed that Khusi Ram and Bal Mokand, were either like Bal Raj. He knew the man he saw living with Behari Lal was the son of Hans Raj. He stayed at Dehra Dun, for twelve months' during which he went to Mussoorie for seven or eight days. The witness knew Rajoba Shamna. He was a pundit when witness left.

THE NEW APPROVER

The next witness who gave evidence was Sultan Chand, the new approver, who up to yesterday was amongst the accused. During all the time he was in the witness box Amin Chand had a handkerchief to his eyes, his emotion at times being most marked. There was considerable stir amongst the accused on the witness's entry.

He said I am a seventeen years old student. I was given a pardon this morning by the present Magistrate. The pardon was given to me on condition that I speak the truth and say all I know about the case. I have been long with my uncle Amin Chand in Delhi since I was one year old. My father is a Judge in Hyderabad State. Amin Chand is older than my father. I have always lived in Prem Dhan in Delhi. Amin Chand adopted me as his son. On February 16, Mr. Petrie came to Prem Dhan. The witness corroborated the evidence previously given as to the conduct of the search. I was at college during the day and returned home about four o'clock. I then heard that a cardboard box with some cotton and paper had been found. I knew nothing of their presence there. I have never been in the room where the box was found nor have I seen anyone entering or unlocking the room. My almirah was searched and three "liberty" leaflets were found. Abad Behari (identified) gave them to me. I read them all at his request. I thought them exciting and got worked up by them. I never spoke to Amin Chand about them. There was also a copy book amongst my things containing poetry, one of which I copied from the Akash and the remainder from Ganeshi Lall Khacta. No one lived in the room where the box was found and it was constantly locked. I have never seen it opened. The witness said he had seen Bina Nath, Abad Behari, Ram Lal, Rash Behari Bose, Bal Mokand and Monnoo Lal.

Cross-examined by Abad Behari, witness said—You lived with us for four or five years and part of the time you lived by yourself near the civil hospital.

To Amin Chand—You are not my father but my uncle and adopted father.

FARIDPUR DACOITY.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Commenting on the result of the Faridpur dacoity case, the "Statesman" declares that the lapse is as demoralising a defeat for the cause of law and order as it is a notable victory for the sinister influences which are seeking to undermine the respect for the authority. The paper is at a loss to understand why any accused were released on bail. On the face of things it would appear as if the Government were trifling with a grave danger. It concludes: "Yet when the Government had an opportunity to strike hard and give an impressive exhibition of its power of grappling with the evil, the tables are turned on them. The help which they received from true patriots goes for nothing and the anarchists are allowed to prove that they are real masters—tyrants of the countryside without whose consent no witness can give evidence."

The "Englishman" writes: "Apart altogether from the innocence or guilt of the accused, it is monstrous that witnesses should be tampered with in any way, still less subjected to this kind of terrorism. If this sort of thing is allowed to go on the administration of justice of any kind will become absolutely impossible. What does the executive intend to do? It cannot afford to have its actions paralysed in this fashion. The machinery of law in India has been reduced to a state bordering on the contemptible, and the sooner a strong judicial commission is appointed to overhaul it the better."

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Apr. 21.

In connection with the tenth anniversary of the Punjab Hindu Sabha a meeting of the members of the Provisional Provincial Sabha will be held to frame rules for provincial and mofussil Hindu Sabhas. Another meeting will be held to consider the various schemes for the preparation of an accurate and complete history of India during the Hindu period.

THE TONK OUTRAGE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 21.

Chief Commissioner of the North-[illegible]rontier Province has proceeded to [illegible]connection with the recent out-

USURY IN INDIA.

LEGISLATION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

AN INDIAN MONEY LENDERS' ACT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The question of undertaking legislation for the whole of India somewhat on the lines of the English Moneylenders' Act is engaging the attention of the Government of India. Under the law at present the judiciary is often powerless even if the terms of contracts with moneylenders are extortionate. It will be remembered that attention has been drawn to this question more than once in the Provincial Councils particularly in the United Provinces.

KHULNA ARMS' ACT CASES.

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Two cases under the Arms' Act have just been disposed of in Khulna District.

In the first case, Pagal Sana and Fakir Sheik were charged before the Magistrate of Bagerhat with being in possession of a single barrel muzzle loading gun and a bag containing gunpowder, caps and bullets in a tin case on 23rd January in a reserved forest. The Magistrate convicted both accused and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

In the second case, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Khulna convicted one Saber Skunji under section 19 (F) of the Arms' Act and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. During a house search in connection with the Gondamari dacoity case one loaded pistol was found with the accused. After the accused had been convicted in the Arms' Act case he was committed to the Sessions on a charge of dacoity.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The Commander-in-Chief was busy on the 17th, 18th and 19th, instant inspecting troops and cantonments at Nowshera, Risalpur and Mardan and His Excellency attended various social functions at those stations.

On Monday the 20th His Excellency visited hospitals of the Nowshera Garrison and left for Peshawar in the evening.

SIMLA, April 21.

Major Templer acts in charge of the Army Remount Department vice Major-General Broome proceeding on four months' leave.

Major-General Cookson has three and half months' leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Pilgrim, I.M.S., has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from 11th May, 1914.

Major J. R. Gaussen, 3rd Horse, is appointed 2nd in command of that regiment.

Captain E. O. Lewin, R.F.A., is appointed to "R" Battery, R.H.A., and is ordered home.

Lieutenant Keene, No. 82 Co., R.G.A., is posted to No. 91 Heavy Battery at Roorkee.

Lieutenant R. B. Pargiter, No. 8 Mountain Battery, is transferred to the Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Major R. E. Cecil, 21st Pioneers, is appointed Brigade Major, South-Eastern Mounted Brigade, Territorial Force.

Major-General J. C. Swanny is permitted to retire from the 20th March.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Southey, 35th Horse, is permitted to retire from 2nd April.

INDIAN COPYRIGHT ACT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The following Communique has been issued in the Education Department:—The Indian Copyright Act 1847 (20 of 1847) has been repealed by the Indian Copyright Act 3 of 1914 which came into force on the 24th February 1914. The registration of copyright has been dispensed with and applications for registration are no longer necessary.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 21.

In his cold weather tour the Viceroy is expected to visit Myitkyina, and a five days' shoot for big game on Padoung Plain will be held. Special arrangements are to be made to present the game and mark down likely spots for the Viceroy's shooting party, and every effort will be made to ensure a successful shoot. A Durbar will be held and presentations made to Kachin, Akyis and others.

INSPECTOR'S SUICIDE.

TRAGEDY IN A BURMA DAK BUNGALOW.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 21.

Information has reached Rangoon to-day of the alleged suicide of Inspector T. J. Taylor of Yinnabin, Lower Chindwin Circle on Monday by shooting himself with a Government revolver in the dak bungalow at Sahingyi where he had been on tour. No cause is assigned for the deed. The deceased had done ten years' service in the police.

UNIONIST GAME OF CHESS.

HOW THE CHECKMATE FAILED

TRUTH ABOUT THE CRISIS.

While the Ulster Unionist Council is charging the Government with hatching a plot to provoke Irish Unionists to desperate deeds, "Truth" publishes the following story of a Unionist plot, "The writer being a gentleman usually well informed as to what is being said and done behind the scenes of the political Theatre."

"With your permission, I propose to present readers of 'Truth' with the real story of the political crisis. In doing this it will avoid the introduction of many illustrious names if I describe the situation in a parable. Imagine, then, a game of chess. In chess it is the object of the players to capture or corner the royal pieces, for which purpose skilful use is made of bishops (representing the Church), knights (representing the Army), and castles (representing the Peers, who usually come into play, as Die-hards, at a late stage of the game). The chess-player is, in a sense, quite unscrupulous. He does not mind what happens to any of the pieces, however, illustrious they may be, provided that in the end he checkmates his opponent. A danger, however, is that sometimes the most experienced of players forget the pawns. These humble pieces are, like the electors, more numerous than bishops, knights, and castles. They move slowly and painfully, but always forward, and when, as has sometimes happened, they reach the eighth square, then, as in France, Portugal, and the United States, a new kind of sovereignty arises—the sovereignty of the people. Mr. John Ward and his class are treated with contempt by the superior entourage of the Court. But last week, I regret to say, these low-class persons moved forward, and the noise that they made with their hobnailed boots was deplorable.

"It is no use playing chess unless you are able to see many moves ahead. The first move in our little game was the arming of Protestant Ulster. Not that there was ever an intention of employing the Volunteers in Ulster herself. The organisers themselves repudiate that idea. The strategical objective was the royal pieces on the other side of the board. A kind of political Salvation Army having been created, the next step was to talk loudly about civil war, the immence of which was sedulously conveyed to the right quarter by all the arts of the advertiser—by the press, by special prayers in the Church; in sermons by archbishops, advance proofs of which were courteously circulated in Fleet Street by episcopal chaplains; by warnings at dinner tables, by the gossip of peeresses. In these and in a dozen other ways castles, bishops, and knights were all brought to bear upon the objective.

SEDUCING THE ARMY.

"The next move was to tamper with the Army. 'We have pledges and promises from some of the greatest generals in the Army,' said Sir Edward Carson at Antrim on September 22 last. These generals were to join the Ulster Volunteers when the time came. A month later, on November 28, Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Dublin, told how the Army of James II 'refused to fight for him.' Lord Lansdowne, speaking about the same time, asked, 'What about seducing the Army? The fault, if fault there be, lies not with us'—but with the Government. On November 19 the "Pall Mall Gazette" declared that the Regular Army would be 'dislocated' and the Territorials 'destroyed.' A week later Mr. Garvin promised to do his best 'to prevent any Unionist from enlisting henceforward in the Territorial Army.' The "Spectator" argued with elaborate philosophy that a soldier who obeys his officers 'must justify his deeds.' And in December the British League for the Support of Ulster advertised its offices in Ryder Street and invited enrolment of 'all able-bodied men who have been trained to arms.' As early as July Lord Willoughby de Broke had announced this scheme in the House of Lords, and had been congratulated on it by Lord Mayo. Colonel Hickman, M.P., in November, told how he was 'interviewing officers who had served in Army and Navy,' how he had 'reported to the general in Belfast,' and 'bought the rifles himself.' Moderating advice was given by Lord Derby, who—early in December—said that he was 'in agreement with Mr. Asquith'; and Sir Edward Carson, a day or two later, described the whole affair as 'a foul lie.' For a time the military menaces were thus driven underground. But in February the threats were renewed. Lord Roberts delivered his ultimatum in the House of Lords. Lord Esher—as his letter to the "Times" shows—was busily engaged in the task of telling his friends—that is the Court circle—that half the London Territorials would resign if Ulster were coerced. Finally, the British Covenant, which pledged its signatories to prevent the use of the Army by all means in their power, was started under the direct patronage of Lord Roberts and Admiral Seymour. The King, as head of the Army, is constantly in personal touch with officers, and while I do not pretend to have any access to the Royal letter-box, I see no reason to doubt the rumour that it was filled with warnings from military personages.

THE GAME IN THE LOBBIES.

"The other side of the game was seen in the lobbies. Members said with a knowing smile that the Home Rule Bill would never become law; that it did not depend on the House of Commons, but on other factors. Chance remarks from Royal lips were freely quoted, or more probably invented and were used to stimulate the Opposition into resisting all offers of settlement. Mr. Balfour after telling the City that there was going to be civil war, left the country, ostentatiously, to play tennis in the south of France, so that no one could hold him responsible for subsequent developments.

"All this time the players on the opposite side, though presumably watchful, had made no move worth mentioning. But on March 14, stirred apparently by police reports from Dublin Castle, the military instructions that have been published were issued through Colonel Seely, and Mr. Churchill delivered the mind of the Government at Bradford. Instantly the crisis of the game developed. It was given out that the Government had decided upon a second massacre of St. Bartholomew, which information naturally convulsed the garrison at the Curragh. "The Times's" military correspondent was despatched to Ireland, and thence wrote up the Orange army. The Opposition were kept in close touch with incidents at the Curragh. On the Thursday Sir Edward Carson made his theatrical exit from the House of Commons, and proceeded to Ulster to occupy a house surrounded by an armed guard of Volunteers, and to be photographed for the press in various attitudes—particularly studying a map in company with General Richardson. On the same day Mr. Balfour suddenly arrived in London, summoned ostensibly for the division on the Vote of Censure, but actually for quite another reason. On Friday all was apparently quiet in London, but on the following Monday the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post" disclosed the fact that Mr. Balfour had been received in audience by the King. By a curious act of forgetfulness—it can only have been an oversight—this audience was not included in the Court Circular, nor was it announced through the usual agencies. But the summons to Mr Balfour, his hurried return from the South of France, and the Curragh outbreak—news of which only reached the War Office at a late hour on Friday night—constitute a chain of coincidences of which history will take note. Mr. Balfour consulted with his political friends, and on Monday resumed the leadership of the Opposition. And no wonder. He had been discussing Mr. Asquith's dismissal and the immediate formation of a Conservative Government. On Saturday morning Lord Roberts hurried to the Palace, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose political activity is notorious, actually spent no less than an hour and a half with Mr. Asquith during that strenuous week-end when every moment of the Prime Minister's time was of supreme importance.

PAWNS TAKE ALARM.

"Thus were the pieces brought into action—bishops, knights, and castles. The plans, so complete and masterly in their scope, may perhaps have miscarried for the moment owing to precipitate action by the military element. Possibly the idea of the politicians was rather to work up to the rejection of the Army Annual Bill. Mr. Balfour, remembering what the electors did to him in 1906, wished to avoid direct dismissal of the Government if the same end could be attained in some other way. Indeed, on the Monday, it seemed as if Seelyesque blunders were rapidly breaking up the Government. But on Tuesday the pawns took alarm. They had been very stupid, and, even when they awoke they mistook the point, imagining that the Court had interfered in the case of General Gough. However, the confident boasts of Tory members in the Lobby—boasts in which illustrious persons were claimed as prisoners of war—provoked a clap of thunder, and the checkmate failed, by a hair's-breadth—failed at any rate for the time being.

"The Opposition obviously were directly informed of the circumstances of the Curragh outbreak. Mr. Bonar Law had the only authentic account of General Paget's speech. Movements in the Navy, even to the placing of field guns, were reported at once either to "The Times" or to Lord Charles Beresford. And Mr. L. S. Amery was admirably posted up, as his speeches show.

"I need not add that the tribute by Mr. Asquith to the constitutional attitude of the King is, under all these circumstances, most justly earned. His Majesty has, amid difficulties innumerable, remained loyal to the high traditions of the House of Hanover."

COLABA FIRES.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Different theories have been put forward by different correspondents, in your valuable columns, lately, as to the cause of the Colaba fires. Would you, please, let me add mine?

Dr. Franz Hartmann, M.D., in a well-written article (in the "Occult Review" for February, 1912), on the spirits of nature, refers to the "Salamanders" or Fire-Spirits as follows:—

They are, sometimes, the cause of otherwise unaccountable incendiarisms and conflagrations. These elementals sometimes take possession of a mediumistic person and combine and co-operate with his will. I knew a poor miner in Colorado. He was a drunkard and beggar; but he seemed in possession of certain occult powers, or rather, obsessed by them, for he told me that whenever it was his earnest desire that this or that house should burn, it invariably took fire. He said that he had made several such experiments for the purpose of gratifying his curiosity to see whether he had actually such a power, and they invariably turned out to his own satisfaction. Devas of the fire (or salamanders or fire elementals) live in the element of fire and enjoy themselves therein. They seem to be lovers of musical sounds, because the flames of fire have been seen to rise and sink and dance to the tune of some song or whistling done by a person endowed with occult powers.

At the present time, Colaba seems to be visited by an epidemic of incendiarism, and the cause has not yet been discovered. I do not persist that this mischief is done by fire-elementals *directly* and without any human co-operation; but one can suggest that the perpetrators are weak-minded persons, who may be made subject to the influence of such elementals, *without knowing it*, and thus act accordingly. And, therefore, would it not be safe to think that there might be, amongst those on duty now at Colaba, a person possessing such powers though he himself may have no knowledge of such a fact?—Yours, etc.

A. D.

SANITATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

POLICY FOR THE FUTURE TO BE LAID DOWN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The Government of India in the Education Department are engaged in the preparation of two important resolutions, one on sanitation and another on local self-government, and the forthcoming resolutions will lay down the policy for the future. It is hoped that the resolution on the sanitary policy will be published early next month, if not earlier, and another on local self-government will follow.

POONAPOISONING SCARE.

SOLDIER'S FATAL MILK DRINK

FOUR MEN SERIOUSLY ILL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Apr. 21.

Somewhat of a scare has been created among the military here.

It appears that five men of the Dorset regiment went out shooting towards Dhond, about twenty miles from Poona, and on returning to the railway station had a drink of milk. One soldier died soon after taking the milk and other four are seriously ill in the Wanowrie Hospital.

The matter is under investigation. The viscera of the deceased soldier having been sent to the Chemical Analyser at Bombay.

SEQUEL TO POONA MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Apr. 21.

To-day before Mr. Leatham, I.C.S., first Class Magistrate and Assistant Collector, a complaint was lodged under section 465 and 109, I. P. C., against twenty-one well-known people charging them with forgeries alleged to have been committed in connection with the recent by-election of the City Municipality. One of them is Captain Mahomed Khan, an Honorary Magistrate, the others being shroffs and pearl merchants of the city. The Magistrate issued baliable warrants for the accuseds' arrest. The Government have given sanction for the prosecution of the Honorary Magistrate.

LAHORE DEFAMATION CASES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Apr. 21.

The appeal against the order of Mr. C. B. Barry, First Class Magistrate, Lahore, in the defamation case against the Editor of the "Desh" has been filed to-day in the court of the Session Judge.

The hearing of the defamation case filed by Dewan Mangaldas Sen against the Editor of the "Arya Patrika" has been postponed to the 9th May.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO TAKE ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Apr. 21.

In reply to a resolution of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality asking the Bombay Government to remove two councillors from the office for alleged uruliness the Government express regret that the law does not permit them to take any action as the councillors in question had already resigned.

A new election has now been ordered for the vacant seats and the same two councillors are candidates with a certainty of being re-elected.

KARACHI PORT TRUST FINANCE

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Apr. 21.

The Karachi Port Trust estimated its receipts for 1913-14 at 42¼ lakhs. The actual receipts are now shown to amount to 48¾ lakhs. The expenditure was estimated at 42 lakhs, but amounted to only 39 lakhs. There is thus a surplus of 9 lakhs.

COTTON FIRE IN HYDERABAD

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Apr. 21.

Hyderabad (Sind) has had a cotton fire. The cotton godown of Rao Bahadur Seth Vishindas Nihalchand containing eight lakhs of rupees worth of cotton caught fire but the outbreak was suppressed before more than a few thousand rupees worth of damage had been done.

GRANT OF CHARITABLE FAMINE RELIEF.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Apr. 21.

At a meeting of the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust on Monday, Sir Robert Carlyle presiding, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was voted for charitable famine Relief in the United Provinces. Among the members present were Sir Harcourt Butler and Colonel Sir Henry Macmahon.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF SALT ACT

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Apr. 21.

The question of amending the Salt Act is now under consideration of the Government of India. The present Act is out of date in several respects and an amended Act will prove acceptable.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The International Postal Conference will begin at Madrid on the 10th September and the Government of India have been invited to send representatives. It is hoped that India as one of the biggest post office countries in the world, will accept the invitation.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR AT KOLHAPUR.

EXCHANGE OF AMENITIES.

The Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar, with the Maharani Indirabai and Sardars and suite, recently spent a week at Kolhapur and was heartily received by Shri Shahn Chattrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur. A farewell darbar took place last Friday, when cordial speeches were exchanged.

H. H. the Maharaj of Kolhapur, in his speech, said:—Maharajasaheb Holkar Bahadur of Indore, I am grateful to you for the honour done to me and my people by accepting my invitation with your Maharanisaheb. Your late father, H. H. Shiwajirao, was a great friend, of mine, and I had the gratification of a cordial visit from him. Referring to the agricultuaral exhibition, as the first of its kind held in his territories, the Maharaj said the success of the agricultural show was in no small measure due to the parts His Highness and the Maharani Indirabai had so heartily taken in it.. During the short stay of His Highness at Kolhapur, he and the Maharani had won the golden opinions of his subjects by the great interest they had manifested in the history of this State, its art, and its agriculture and he heartily congratulated His Highness for the interest and sympathy displayed by Her Highness the Maharani Indirabai, and for her appreciation of the effort we are putting forth in the cause of female education. He complimented His Highness for the interest shown by him in manly games, such as wrestling and fencing matches and in shikar when His Highness so distinguished himself in pig-sticking. He trusted their friendship would strengthen with the times and that he might again have the opportunity of welcoming His Highness with the Maharani and the Prince and Princess.

H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S SPEECH.

His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar, in reply, said:—I thank Your Highness very cordially for the princely hospitality which has been shown to us, the excellent arrangements that have been made for our comfort and entertainment, and the kind words in which you have alluded to my visit here.

The connection between the illustrious house of the "Chhatrapati" and the house of Holkar is too well known to require mention on this occasion. Though times have changed and are changing and our relations have altered, yet I, and for the matter of that, every Maharata, whatever his position in life may be, looks upon the representative of this house with loyal and affectionate regard and reverence.

Amongst the interesting things that it has been my good fortune to see here, I cannot refrain from mentioning the Agricultural Exhibition which I visited with your Highness and where your Highness asked me to distribute prizes to the successful competitors. Considering that it is its first year, I think it was a great success and I hope it will be an annual event in Your Highness' State, and exercise beneficial influence on the pasantry and their methods of cultivation. I am kery glad to be associated with such institutions which, thanks to the British Government, are gradually multiplying in this country.

I hope this visit will give a fresh lease to our old and never-to-be-broken ties, and will be followed by a visit of your Highness to my State, where I shall consider it a great privilege and honour to receive you.

The Maharaja and Maharani Indirabai Holkar left Kolhapur by special train on the 18th and arrived in Bombay last, Sunday. They are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

MORAL EDUCATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

The following Press note has been published:—

"In connection with the steps taken by the Government of Bombay for the introduction of a system of moral instruction in their schools. Mr. F. J. Gould, of the Moral Education League, London, recommended that Government should appoint a consultative committee, not confined to professional teachers, which should, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction consider from time to time the question of the development of moral instruction in relation to public needs.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has now decided to appoint such a committee, and is pleased to nominate thereon the following officials and non-officials. The committee should meet once a year at Poona in July or August:—

Chairman; the Hon. Member of Government in charge of Education.

Members; the Hon. Mr. P.D. Pattani, C.I.E., the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay; the Director of Public Instruction the Deputy Director of Public Instruction; the Educational Inspector, C. D.; the Inspector of European Schools; the Principal Training College for Secondary Teachers; the Principal, Training College for men, Poona; the Lady Superintendent, Training College for women, Poona; the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division; Miss A. E. Brooke; Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Nian Kadri, I.S.O.; the Hon. Mr. Raghunah Purushottam Paranjpe; the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar-at-Law; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, K.C.I.E., Ph. D., L.L.D.; Mr. Hari Narayan Apte; Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha; Mr. Narayan Gunaji Velinkar; Shri Mahabhagwat of Kurtkoti; Mrs. John Anderson; Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi; Mr. Pestonji Ardhesir Wadia, representative of the Teachers' Association, Bombay; and Professor Hari Govind Limaye, representative of the Deccan Education Society, Poona.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MOVE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S ANTICIPATION.

We are most of us agreed that the step which the Prime Minister announced on March 30 was not only dramatic and courageous but eminently wise—one of those solutions which commend themselves by their very simplicity, which fit in absolutely with the circumstances like the right piece in a Chinese puzzle writes Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M. P. in the "Westminister Gazette." All that was needed to arrive at the right measure was power to divest the mind of preconceived opinions. In that small qualification lies the essential gift of a statesman. He can rise above precedents and perceive that a thing is none the less right because it is unsual.

It is no detraction from the boldness and originality of Mr. Asquith's action to point out that the mind of another statesman foresaw its necessity, and what is more, foresaw it without the stimulus of those incidents which prompted the course that has been taken. Historically, it is a matter of interest to note this forerunning of an idea; but we are concerned with graver matters than historical interest nowadays. The purpose of this article is to point out the possibilities which may attach, and which, as I think, ought to attach to the Prime Minister's action. The course which has been taken as an expedient to meet temporary and in a sense accidental conditions may possibly lead to the confrontation of long-standing and growing embarrassments.

GIFT OF PRE SCIENCE.

Nothing was more remarkable in the career of Sir Charles Dilke than his gift of prescience. He was always a pioneer, and in matters of domestic policy there is hardly one accepted item on the Liberal programme to-day which he did not formulate when to formulate it was a kind of heresy; but on one great matter he stood outside and apart from the general body of Liberal opinion. He was a great advocate for strengthening the military resources of the British Empire. At the same time, no man was more strongly opposed to wasteful expenditure on armaments; he held that the need was not to spend more but to utilise better the money that was spent on the two Services. The question was really, in his view, one of organisation, or rather of drastic reorganisation, so drastic that it could only be effected upon one condition.

It was in the Army that reform was needed, and Army reform "could not be so much as thought of as a practical measures unless the Prime Minister himself would take it in hand."

That was written in the "Empire Review" in 1896. His full view is concisely set out in a lecture upon the Report of the South African War Commission which he delivered to the United Service League in January 1904, and which is reprinted in No. 313 of the Journal of that institution.

"I have," he says, "frequently suggested that we should never obtain that revolutionary Army reform for which I have always contended unless a Prime Minister would, for a time, himself take both departments—that is, the Ministry of the Army and of the Navy, or, at least give the whole weight of his authority to the Minister or Ministers charged therewith. . . . If a Prime Minister is competent for his place, he must under any system be the real Minister of War deciding on the relative expenditure for the Army and Navy respectively by considering the nature of the wars in which the Empire is likely to be engaged."

SUGGESTION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

What Dilke had in mind was merely the normal difficulty of the position. Army expenditure he considered to be wasteful and inefficient. He believed that changes were needed so far-reaching, and reform, in his own phrase, "so revolutionary," that they could only be carried out if the actual head of the Government lent the full weight of his personal authority to their execution. Something more was needed than an ordinary member of the Cabinet. As a matter of fact, after the South African war he suggested to Mr. Chamberlain that he should undertake this task because at that moment Mr. Chamberlain's personal prestige was not inferior to that of the Prime Minister. Since those days a great attempt has been made at the reconstruction of the military system. The result has been—what Dilke at the time foretold—to increase the total cost of the British Army at a time when Naval expenditure was leaping up with staggering rapidity. Every man who supports the Liberal Government is aware that, sooner or later, the question of expenditure on armaments will have to be thoroughly faced by Liberals. In it lies the real danger to their policy as a whole. In it is involved the risk of failure to carry out those schemes which they put forward through sheer inability to meet the cost. Yet the pressure of this risk has not been sufficient, and probably never would have sufficed by itself, to make the head of the Government assume personal and direct responsibility for the military forces of the Crown. Now another issue has arisen involving the still graver question of control. In response to that the Prime Minister has acted, and has assumed to himself that position in which Dilke desired to see him.

The Liberal Government has plenty of work on hand, yet it may be questioned whether any branch of it is so urgent as this one. The Labour Party are beginning to feel it. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a remarkable speech the other day, said that in his opinion they had been neglecting the Army. They had allowed conditions to grow up under which officers could not live on their pay; and he thought that men ought to have a living wage. And yet I do not see the Labour Party supporting an increase in the Army Estimates, or Liberal Party either, for that matter.

BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

Mr. Asquith has gone to the War Office to deal with the question of discipline, the gravest question that can be raised; but out of it, I think, others will arise which will pin him to his post until he has faced those other problems which Dilke persisted in treating as no less important than social reform. Whether you need, in the British Empire, the same kind of an army for service at home and service abroad—whether you have the kind of an army that you need for service at home—these questions have to be faced, and in the answering of them it may be necessary to depart from very long-standing usage. Whether, again the system that we have gives value for the money spent upon it is a question that needs to be answered. How is it that the French can make cavalry men in two years, and with the material so made have apparently the best cavalry in Europe? How is it possible for the French to rely as largely as they do upon officers promoted from the ranks? It is not suggested that their Army suffers by this admixture of elements. A French soldier tells me that many officers in the Army live as married men on their pay, and that such officers are in the opinion of the men, the best. "They do not," says my friend, "get the same deference as the *petit jeune homme riche*, but they have the reputation for knowing their business, and they will be followed because it is felt that they know what they are doing when they lead. The average civilian already wants to know why the thing which is possible in France cannot be achieved in England; he already wants to be satisfied on the matter of business organisation. Yet the sort of dissatisfaction here indicated has never been acute enough to determine a strong movement of opinion. Now, a thing has happened which replaces vague discontent by active uneasiness. The system has given us a corps of officers drawn mainly from the wealthy and professional classes; and in the cavalry drawn exclusively from the rich; and class polities have mainfested themselves to an alarming degree, especially in that arm of the Service which is reserved for wealth. In face of these consequence the system is naturally and invitably arraigned. Dilke, who long ago challenged the system, perceived very clearly that it was so strongly entrenched that none but the most powerful Minister could deal when it. Emergency has compelled the adoption of a course which he recommended as wise in the abstract; and the result may quite well be that which he desired—a comprehensive or revolutionary reform carried out by man high placed enough to survey as a whole the military needs and resources of the Empire, and authoritative enough to give effect to his conclusions, be they what they may.

PROPOSED C. P. LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 21.

It is under contemplation to establish a Landholders' Association for the Central Provinces on the lines of similiar institutions in Bengal, Behar and other parts of India. The aims and objects of this body will be—(1) to co-operate with the Government in devising means for the peace, prosperity and good government of the country; (2) for creating healthy public opinion among the people and preventing them from being misled in matters vitally affecting their well-being; (3) for consideration and solution of problems affecting the well-being the people; (4) for supplying true and detailed information to the representatives in the Council regarding all points of public interest; (5) for generally to encourage and perform all such things as are conducive to the progress and welfare of the landholders as a class and their fellow-subjects in all legitimate and constitutional ways.

CALCUTTA POLICE STATION SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

SERGEANTS' IGNORANCE ABOUT THE USE OF FIREARMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A verdict of accidental death was returned last evening by the coroner's jury which inquired into the death of the late Inspector McGill, of the Calcutta Police, who was shot in the Lal Bazar Police Station on the 8th instant. Apparently nobody actually saw the shot fired, but the police witnesses who rushed in at the sound of the report said that they saw Sergeant Galloway with the weapon in his hand. He seemed dazed after the accident. Sergeant Hunt said he was hit in the forehead by the same bullet which went through McGill's head. It evidently struck the witness after hitting the wall.

Sergeant Galloway stated that he took the revolver from its case to examine the pattern. It went off suddenly hitting McGill in the back of his head. It struck the wall and then hit Sergeant Hunt grazing his forehead. He must have accidently touched the trigger.

The Coroner said that the cause was obviously of accidental death, but he drew attention to the admission that some police sergeants had no idea of the use of firearms although these were sometimes issued for public duty.

A CIRCUS LION AT LARGE.

SECURED BEFORE ANY INJURY DONE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 21.

Considerable excitement was caused last night among the spectators at an Indian Circus show when one of the performing lions appeared before them after breaking out of its cage.

A feat of tricycle riding of an elephant with a lion on its back was being performed in the ring and the elephant was made to stand in front of the lion's cage. The manager whipped the lion when it got out of the cage and instead of jumping on the elephant's back jumped out in the ring and after breaking the ring, rushed among those seated on the floor. Before anybody was injured, the animal was induced to return to the cage.

"SERPENTS IN HUMAN SHAPE."

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Old Resident" has done a great service, not only to the European community, but to the public in general by disclosing very rightly in your issue of the 16th instant the dastardly shameful acts of venomous serpents in human shape, who lurk at the seaside. and other public places.

I venture to write this,—and I hope you will give this a corner of your esteemed paper,—as no community is free of this class of ruffians.

I find that there are some similar serpents in the Parsi community who lurk at seaside and other public places, and take pleasure in following respectable women from place to place and molesting them in different ways. In fact their daily evening round is not to enjoy the fresh air of the sea, but persistently to follow respectable ladies in their walks and outrage their modesty by some way or the other.

When people treat respectable women and girls of their own community in a most cowardly and shameful way, it is not at all surprising if people of other communities, (who come out for a walk and do not bring out their women in public) think low of innocent women of their sister communities.

I may here respectfully draw the attention of Parsi parents to another evil which is rapidly spreading and of which very few are aware. My humble advice is that parents should not send their daughters alone for petty shopping, as there are some miscreants (blackguards), who seeing the ladies alone in their shops, adopt all sorts of guiles and tricks to allure them.

As your correspondent rightly observes, these serpents in human shape forget that their mothers were women and that they owe their very existence to womanhood. It is a great slur on their character that, notwithstanding civilization and present-day education, they are like beasts and have degenerated themselves in morality. They do not remember that their forefathers were less civilized, but were strict observers of morality. Civilization has no doubt brought demoralization.

In all fairness to men I may here say that there are women and women, as there are men and men.

I have seen on several occasions some young vain girls, (when seated together on the seaside,) laughing and doing lots of mischief and using jokes towards respectable men passing by them. They even do not fail to treat the elderly ladies, (who are not up-to-date in dress) they meet at seaside scantily. They forget themselves, and do not seem to care for self-respect in a public place, with the result that when they are faced by some "Back Bay Serpents" they have to bear the brunt. It is a great pity that some females of the present day make a wrong use,—I mean not a respectable use,—of the freedom they enjoy.

It can be safely said that, as a rule, Parsi ladies are very shy, and they do not inform their parents if they are molested by some ruffians.

I will here give you a narrative of an incident which occurred at about 5-30 p.m. (broad day light) at the Bandstand.

About three months ago a gentleman of the Indian Medical Service (who told me this narrative) was walking along the footpath near the Bandstand with his wife. A few yards in front of him there were walking two young Parsi girls. Between the I. M. S. gentleman and the Parsi girls two British soldiers were walking close to the girls. The I. M. S. gentleman saw these soldiers molesting the Parsi girls, who seeing the soldiers behaving in an ungentlemanly manner walked a little faster, but the soldiers overtook them and pulled their sarees from behind. As the girls were shy and afraid of the soldiers they put up with this insult, but in the meantime the I. M. S. gentleman came with hurried steps to their rescue, and remonstrated with the soldiers, who seeing a gentleman in military uniform walked away quietly in another direction.

I quote here another instance of blackguardism from my personal experience.

About a month ago a European lady (who had apparently come alone and was in thd eress of a nurse) was occupying a front seat in the Orchestra stalls in the Royal Opera House and was molested by two Europeans from the side gallery on the first floor. The attention of all who were sitting in the Orchestra (mostly Europeans), was drawn to the incident, yet not a soul came forward to protect the lady. At last after the expiry of about five minutes or so a young, thin European of about 24 years of age came to her rescue. He enquired of the lady and made a complaint to an assistant in the theatre. This brought those cowards to their senses and they were afterwards as quiet as lambs.

We call ourselves civilised and educated, but it is a great pity that in these days of civilization and education the honour of our women is at stake.

I see no exaggeration in what has fallen from the experienced pen of your correspondent "Old Resident."

Your correspondent "European" shows gallantry and I presume he means to protect a woman of any nationality from the molestation of any man; but his worldly experience seems not to compete with that of "Old Resident."—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, April 21. PARSI.

DACOITS RAID A COLLIERY OPFICE.

FATAL ASSAULT ON A DURWAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A gang of upcountry men and Santhals raided the office of the Bonjomari colliery in the Asansol sub-division. Breaking into the room they overpowered two Durwans, tied them to the leg of a bed and assulted them so violently that one died. They ransacked the room and decamped with Rs. 200. No trace of the culprits has been found.

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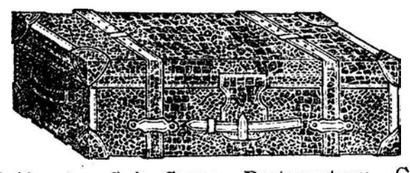

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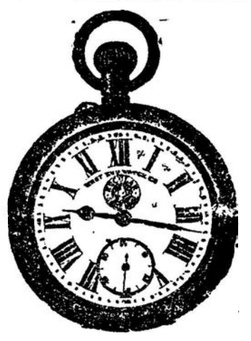

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LAND OF THE NIGER.

FROM A COMMISSIONER'S NOTE-BOOK.

"TERROR OF JUJU."

Perhaps nowhere in the world are tragedy and comedy so inextricably interwoven as in the lovely, treacherous Nigeria, drained by the great river from which its name is derived, writes Mr. P. Amaury Talbot in "The Times." On the most festive occasions, without a sign of warning, horror raises its head; while, conversely, comedy makes her appearance at the most unexpected times and places. To a Commissioner these dual influences are more clearly shown than to any other white man, by reason of the closeness with which, should he so wish, he can enter into every aspect of native life and thought.

Not long ago the people of a certain town sent to invite us to one of their merry-makings. Men, dressed in grotesque masks —one of them with a particularly absurd snake-like nose—"tangoed" up and down, delighting the spectators with their uncouth antics.

Suddenly the roars of laughter were redoubled. A new figure sprang forward and came bobbing and mowing in our direction. This, Ojjen by name, was a sight which for actual grisly horror would be hard to beat. On its head it bore a human skull, or rather dried head, the mouth of which was fixed open in a ghastly grin. The parched skin was wrinkled round the eye-holes in a way which produced the effect of ghoulish merriment.

Words can give but a feeble impression of the loathsome horror of this apparition as it mopped and mowed in the brilliant sunlight among the gay dresses and gayer laughter of the delighted multitude.

A BRIDAL SENTINEL.

This skull is a great "Juju," brought down from the old home of the race on their last *trek* seaward. Its present-day use is interesting enough. On the marriage of a member of the Ojjen Club, or of any man rich enough to pay for the privilege, it is carried to the door of the bridechamber. There it remains, a grim sentinel on the threshold, till the "company" come to fetch it at dawn. It is thought that this will ensure fidelity on the part of the wife, for, should she attempt to leave her husband, the horrible head would follow her through the night, and, if necessary, summon to its aid countless hordes of dim gibbering shapes from the ghost towns, which would throng round and block the way to the house of another lover.

Just before leaving for home last tour a chief, whose evil reputation as a "Juju" man had long terrorized the neighbourhood, was brought to justice for an attempt on our lives. No sooner was he safely imprisoned than entreaties came in from all the countryside that the objects by means of which his reign of terror had been upheld should be dispersed.

Prominent among these was a "dancing dress" of blue cloth which, save for two eyeholes, covered the wearer from crown to sole. Above this, on festive occasions, the chief wore a mummified human head, between the grinning teeth of which a wooden "tongue" had been driven, protruding as if in derision of the tortured features.

Many "Jujus," however, have a distinctly humourous side. Such a one dwells in a sacred water, never before visited by any European, near Ikot Ndua Iman. When one of the townsmen marries he leads his bride down to the pool and calls her name before the indwelling spirit. After this, should she prove faithless, he first frugally claims the return of the dowry, and no sooner is this repaid than the "Juju" kills the woman. Only should the husband go down to the water and say, "Listen, O Spirit! I do not care for her particularly. Do not trouble therefore to do anything against her!" does she escape unharmed.

There is a grim touch of unconscious humour, too, in the "tabu" by which old Ibibio women are forbidden to eat from deep pots, "lest they receive too much nourishment therefrom, which will cause them to live beyond the allotted span." Neither may their food be cooked upon logs in which the least trace of sap remains, lest this should act as a rejuvenating influence on their sapless frames.

CHEATING THE DEITY.

The strange turns of native thought are hardly less surprising than is the mental agility of many West Africans. Indeed, to the present writer it has always seemed that their brain power has been greatly underrated; probably because we fail to catch the link which to them makes clear and logical thoughts and ideas so different from our own. Given our centuries of education, it appears, with all deference to those who hold other views, that the difference in mentality is rather one of kind than of degree. Many certainly possess a quality of mind which enables them to pluck safety from out the most desperate circumstances.

Until quite recently on the banks of the river which flowed beneath the windows of our last station a human sacrifice was offered at the beginning of each fishing season, to ensure good fortune to the nets. The victim was bound to a stout stake, driven deep into the mud, left bare at low tide, to be drowned by the rising water.

One year the man chosen chanced to be of unusual strength. By straining every nerve burst the bonds which held his huge limbs, and found himself free once more, but with no place of refuge, since every town was closed to him, and to take to the mangrove swamps meant not life but a lingering death. In this desperate strait he decided on a daring stroke. Back to the beach he swam, where the towns-folk were merrily holding his death feast. It chanced that he was blind of an eye, so no sooner did he near the shore than he began to upbraid them, in the "Juju's" name, for daring to offer a blemished victim—stating that the Spirit had sent him back as unworthy and with the command that a better should be substituted.

Unquestioningly the people obeyed. A perfect victim was chosen and offered up, while the resourceful one-eyed deceiver lived out his life to a peaceful close.

This quickness of mind makes it very difficult to pin down a native to any definite charge of wrong-doing, and brings flashes of humour into the dullest and most prosaic-seeming of Court cases.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

Once, for instance, a prisoner was brought before me charged with a breach of discipline in speaking to his wife without permission.

The evidence seemed conclusive, yet the man obstinately pleaded "Not guilty." His defence, given with the most guileless air, ran as follows:—

When rations were brought to the prison gate, I saw my wife with a basket of plantains. It was impossible to get permission to speak with her, as the corporal was busy. I therefore said to myself, "Our father the District Commissioner has forbidden us to talk with those who bring food, but never has he said a word against speaking with yams or plantains." Then I looked sadly upon the provisions and asked, "O plantains! Why are you so few? If more of you do not come quickly I shall surely die of hunger!" I swear to your worship that that was all. No word was said to anyone save these, and against conversing with vegetables I never heard that there was any law.

In "bush" stations generally the word "prison" has a very different connotation to that which it bears at home, and it has often been brought home to me that in Northern Nigeria at least:

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bare a cage.

For some gaols had little, save the strong personality of the official in charge and a flimsy ring of barbed wire, to restrain the inmates.

I heard of a turbulent spirit who approached the head of his prison with a complaint as to the quality of the rations provided. The official replied that, in his opinion, the food was both good and plentiful, whereupon the prisoner answered, with a fine air of detachment, "If you no fit to give me better 'chop,' I no be fit to stay!"—waving his hand towards the open plain, from which he was separated by so inadequate a barrier.

THE HALL-MARK OF CULTURE.

In lands such as these little or no stigma attaches to gaolbirds. In fact, prison residence is often regarded as conferring the hall-mark of culture and distinction. The last Governor of Southern Nigeria once complimented a chief of the interior on his knowledge of English, to which the man replied with a proud air, "Of course I be fit to talk English mouth! I learn all that when I live long time for prison."

Such residence is indeed looked upon as giving a sort of official status. At Calabar some prisoners were out cleaning the road when a clerk, dressed in the height of fashion, high collar, patent leather boots, and the smartest of suits, went by. In passing he flicked one of the bending labourers with a little swagger-cane he was carrying. At once the aggrieved party sprang erect:—"What!" he exclaimed with splendid contempt. "You dare touch me, you niggar! you factory man! Look-a me!" Here he pointed to the broad arrows prominently displayed over his simple vest and loin-cloth. "I be Government man! See here!" And the dandy passed on abashed.

TIES OF EMPIRE

FAREWELL DINNER TO NEW GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

The members of the Royal Colonial Institute entertained at the Hotel Metropole on April 2 the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, and the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, Sir Sydney Buxton. The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Lewis Harcourt) presided, says the "Westminster Gazette."

Lord Chelmsford, proposing the health of their distinguished guests, said the two qualifications for their high office were tact and independence of judgment. Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson had shown both these qualities during the thirty years he had been a member of Parliament. (Cheers.) Sir Sydney Buxton was the third Cabinet Minister who had been sent out to govern South Africa. As a former Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Sir Sydney was well qualified for the part he had been called upon to fill. (Cheers.)

Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson said that when Lord Dufferin went to Canada he was told by an old friend that his duty was to bring about separation with as little friction and difficulty as possible. (Laughter.) Now the boot is on the other foot—(cheers)—and their last instructions from the Colonial Secretary were that they should do all in their power to strengthen the ties which bound the Empire together. (Cheers.)

Sir Sydney Buxton said the problems he would be called upon to face were much more complicated than those which obtained in Australia. South Africa had most of our old problems to solve, with several new ones added. He had seen it stated, apparently by way of reproach, that he was an active member of the Aborigines' Protection Society. That was not so. He was, indeed, a member of the old Anti-Slavery Society—a grandson of the first Sir Fowell Buxton could scarcely be otherwise—(cheers)—but in saying this he wished to cast no reflection whatever on the former society nor upon its work. "In taking up a duty like this (added Sir Sydney), and leaving temporarily party politics, I cannot, of course, help feeling something of a wrench. But after thirty years of storm and stress there are compensating advantages in smoother water.

"I said 'smoother,' not smooth water, for South Africa is occasionally volcanic; and there are sudden political thunderstorms which alarm and thick clouds of dust which envelop. Grave problems have to be worked out in South Africa. The Union has only been in existence four years, and what is four years in the life of a nation? In these days of 'motor-car-ism' people are overimpatient, while what is wanted there as elsewhere is patience, and always patience."

A PEACE SCARE!

ALLEGED PROJECTS FOR NEW EUROPEAN GROUPING.

RE-SHUFFLING ALLIANCES.

The numerous pubicists here, in Russia and Austria who find life unendurable without high politics are deep in the question of reshuffling of Alliances, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette." The obsession of this school of politicians is that things of vast moment are always happening, if not above, then beneath, the surface; and when there is no visible issue rising from real political conditions a fictitious issue must be provided to keep political brains in training. The recent Russo-German war scare partly had its source in this mental habit. It is now followed by a Russo-German peace scare of the same character. This peace scare is being fabricated around Alliance contingencies which are contrary to the very nature of Alliances, contingencies which are laughed at in Foreign Offices and in Embassies. However, just as with the war scare, official newspapers and information bureau have to issue denials and explanations.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SCARE.

According to the peace-scaremongers the present dualist grouping of the Great Powers is breaking up, was nearly broken up not long ago, or ought to be broken up. These notions were started by articles in the "Novoye Vremya," which were ascribed to Count Witte. Count Witte has telegraphed to the "Lokal-Anzeiger" denying that he wrote the articles; but leaving in doubt the question whether he gave the writer material, and whether the writer used the material correctly. The presumption is that Count Witte is not responsible for the details; for the "Novoye Vremya's" statements in some points are incredible. The main point, that Russia might profitably aim at a Russo-Franco-German Alliance on the basis of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany being compensated at Austria's expense, is plausible enough; but the statement that Count Witte officially broached this plot to the Berlin Government, or to the Kaiser personally, is described, here as absurd; and even if Count Witte proclaimed his responsibility for the statement it would not be accepted. Russian policy is practical enough; and the notion of restoring Alsace-Lorraine and of partitioning Austria is, considered from the German standpoint wholly chimercial. The main aim of Germany's present alliances is to secure the ownership of Alsace-Lorraine (expressed as maintaining the present territorial distribution), and to ensure the integrity of Austria-Hungary. Evidently the "Novoye Vremya" story has caught on, as the Moscow "Russkoe Slovo" has followed it with another; that Russia's Minister of War, General Sukhomlinoff, discussed with the Kaiser the same Russo-Franco-German Alliance. The St. Peterburg information bureau has denied that General Sukhomlinoff discussed any political questions with the Kaiser; and this may be taken as a denial also of the story that Russia proposed the Alliance plan mentioned. Nevertheless alliance combinations are in the air; and events of no, or of very little, political importance are being twisted to prove that the present alliance grouping is unstable. Such facts are the attacks on the Triple Alliance made in the Hungarian Diet by the former Minister of Justice, Herr Geza Polonyi; the "educational" tour made by some distinguished Frenchmen to Roumania (by which Roumania is to be detached from her relations with the Triple Alliance), and so on. Even the meeting of the two Kaisers at Schonbrunn, which was entirely a routine matter, is proclaimed to be due to the Emperor Wilhelm's need for explaining away the Russo-Franco-German Alliance plan.

AN ABSENCE OF CONSISTENT THINKING.

Of the alleged factors which are supposed to be making for the instability of the Triple Alliance practically nothing is now left. The official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" denies that the Schonbrunn meeting had any special aim, and reheurses the necessity of the Alliance; and Count Titza repels the Hungarian Oppositional attack on the Alliance, which he describes as "a vital factor for the peace and tranquillity of the world." This is the traditional Hungarian view; and a general Hungarian response to Herr Polonyi's appeal for more cordial relations with Russia is very unlikely. The notion that Roumania will be drawn by the expected marriage into the Russo-French sphere also seems unlikely. A Roumanian newspaper published an article by M. Durnovo (not the former Minister), making the proposal that Bessarabia should be returned to Roumania as payment for Roumania's friendship; and this, it appears, has caused some discussion. Newspapers here have been publishing stories of Roumania's discontent with the alleged insufficient backing given by the Triple Alliance when Roumania first proposed intervention in the Balkan war. The Austrian inspired Press is quite confident that Roumania will not change her policy. In all these projects for new Alliances there is very little consistent thinking, even among the projectors. The "Novoye Vremya," which started the argument that the only way to secure peace is to create a Russo-Franco-German Alliance for Austria's partition, has lately also complained that the Triple Alliance is an obstacle to better Austro-Russian relations—the implication this time being that if Germany were thurst out, the world would go better. This sounds strange in the light of the "Novoye Vremya's" assertion that the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and the partition of Austria-Hungary are "being discussed in very high circles in Berlin and Paris."

A GENERAL VAGUENESS.

Newspapers here put down these stories of past negotiations and future possibilities to Russian or French malignancy, it being a Russian or French interest to show Germany to Austria is a possible traitor, and Austria to Germany as a corpse ready for dissection. Similarly the Russo-German war scare was ascribed to plotting by German armaments interest or by German "preventive war" zealots. The explanations of malignancy and of self-interest are probably as wrong for the peace scare as they were for the war scarce. Both show a confusion of thinking which is not at all the habit of skilful plotters. The war scaremongers could not produce a single reason why Russia and Germany should go to war. The scare was got up first, and the reasons then sought for in the mistaken faith that plausible reasons can always be improvised. When the reasons had to be produced, it was not quite clear whether Russia was planning an attack on Germany or whether, as Russians said, Austria was planning an attack on Russia in which Germany would have to join. The Russians who started the peace scare are not quite sure whether Russia, France, and Germany should ally themselves or Russia, France, and Austria. The vagueness of these war and peace discussions indicates that nothing has been under way.

ATTITUDE OF COMPETENT POLITICIANS.

The alleged projects for new European grouping are rejected here by all competent politicians and diplomats for half a dozen reasons. The best is that, as a fact, no such plans are or have been discussed in responsible circles. Even if the present Alliance system broke down, a new Alliance system with all the force on one side, and hardly anything on the other, would not be the aim of Continental statesmen, who contrast the instability of the overwhelming "Dreikaiserbund" with the stability and long life of the present equally balanced Alliance grouping. Also, at least in Germany, there is strong distrust for advances made on the basis of territorial changes. Germany does not admit the existence of any "Alsace-Lorraine question." That is a foreign conception. The voluntary handing back of Alsace-Lorraine for any consideration, however great, is outside the sphere of real politics. To Germans Alsace-Lorraine is a real political question only because involuntary handing back is a possibility which has to be faced. But this makes entirely for the preservation of present Alliance divisions.

COUNTESS TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

"IN DEFENCE OF HONOUR."

So long a time often intervenes between the perpetration of a crime and the trial of the alleged criminal in Italy that the great public usually has but a very shadowy idea of the facts of the case when it comes before the judges at last. This has not been so, however, in the instance of the Countess Tiepolo-Oggioni, a scion of a family of long and proud descent, who will stand in the dock within the next few days charged with the murder of a soldier, her husband's orderly, says the Rome correspondent of the "Standard" in a message dated March 27.

The dead man and the lady of rank and high birth are the only characters, so far as is known, that played any real part in the extraordinary drama that has excited all Italy. And mystery very largely shrouds the relations between them that brought about the tragic ending.

As the Countess tells the story, however, the tragedy is a simple one, with the simplicity of an ancient Greek tragedy. The Countess's husband—a captian in the army—had an orderly, a tall, handsome lad of about 22, named Quintilio Polimente, nephew to Professor Murri, of Bologna. From all that is known about Polimente it seems that he considered himself of fatal attraction to woman-kind, and he was for ever boasting to his companions of his conquests and "affairs." According to the Countess, Polimente apparently thought that his good looks, which had proved irresistible in so many cases, also had told with his master's wife. The conquest of the Countess Tiepolo-Oggioni was something to boast about! For not only had she rank and position, but she was an extremely beautiful woman, although ten years older than the young man, and the mother of two children.

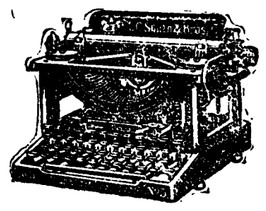
MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

At any rate—such is the prisoner's tale—Polimente thought he had made a deep impression on his mistress; he presumed on the Count's favour to be familiar with the Countess, and he told his friends (according to evidence that has been obtained) that she had not rejected his advances. Then one afternoon, as the Countess was packing in her room in her husband's flat at San Remo to go to Parma for change of air, he burst in. He endeavoured to embrace her; she repulsed him and managed to get him out of the room and lock the door. By a subterfuge he effected an entrance once again, and in the struggle that ensued the Countess seized her husband's service revolver and fired. The shot was only intended to frighten Polimente, but instead of that it killed him, for the bullet struck hm at the base of the nose and went right through his head. The young orderly crashed to the floor like a log, with the blood streaming from his hideous wound, dead.

The flat was empty save for the dead man and herself, and as soon as she realised what she had done the woman fled to neighbours, whom she told, "I have killed my husband's orderly in defence of my honour and my children."

It is alleged, however, that there is another side to the case Investigation, it is said, has shown that Polimente was in possession of a portrait medallion of the Countess, and that letters have been found which, if genuine, might prove that considerable intimacy existed between the pair. It is here that some people bring in a shadowy third personage—the Countess's husband. They allege that, fearful of her intimacy with Polimente becoming known to him, the Countess tried to break off her relations with the orderly. His vanity and self-esteem wounded by her action, Polimente threatened either a disclosure or blackmail (such is the story), and hence the tragedy.

It remains to be seen which is the true version, and the trial of the Countess which is now to begin will throw light on the tangled story.



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NOTES OF A HOLIDAY IN EUROPE.

In a Spanish Town.

PICTURESQUE HARBOUR AT MALAGA.

(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

MALAGA, Mar. 27.

My last letter left us still at Ronda where we had discovered a wonderful Church about which we could gain no information, and which I have no hesitation in saying is one of the most interesting I have ever seen. Most of the churches hereabouts were originally Moorish mosques and show it; this one was no exception to the prevailing rule. The only lighting came from small windows close under the roof and as they were filled with strained glass, all was so dim that at first one could see nothing at all. Then, as the eyes focussed themselves to the twilight we found that we were to see something quite out of the common. The high altar and the reredos were a marvel of the most wonderful brass work, great thick pillars wreathed with grapes and vines and flowers losing themselves in the dim heights above, with figures of saints and the Virgin in glory and a background of all kinds of flowers all in this same wonderful brass-work, and kept as bright as gold. The Choir and the Organ loft were of walnut wood beautifully carved, with some of the organ-pipes set at right angles to the others and trumpet-shaped. This looked very picturesque and, I should imagine, sounded very well, but, what was the gem of the wonders, to my mind, were the huge folios of church music done by hand on parchment and beautifully illuminated; in so large a size too, that a whole row of choristers would only need the one book. They were evidently hundreds of years old, done in the days when the monks used to spend their lives in such service. The priceless folios, in their original binding were in a sadly dilapidated condition, and made one sad to think of such unique work soon to be lost to posterity for the sake of a little care and money. I could hardly tear myself away from them but time pressed and we had still to admire the two great columns which supported the west end, towering up some 60 to 80 feet high, finishing in very beautiful double capitals. There was a great deal more we had no time to more than glance at, feeling sure there was more we did not even know of as we had to walk back, and H. wanted to get shaved at the barber's we had passed as we came along; the water at the hotel had not been hot enough before we started. Not only was everything spotlessly clean in the little shop, but the razors were carefully sterilized and every care taken to avoid all chance of any kind of infection. I was subsequently informed that the Spaniards, though behind the times in many things, are more than up to date in this kind of thing.

JOURNEY FROM BABADILLA

Whilst the shaving was going on I picked up a Spanish equivalent of the "Daily Mirror" and was able to make out quite a deal and read news which I had not seen before. The whole business cost the large sum of 2½d. We had to hurry back after I had bought some post-cards, and I was only sorry it was too early to use my own camera, though in that wonderful clear air and bright sun, I believe I could have. A comfortable breakfast of toast, butter, very nice coffee and eggs that looked preposterously large to our eyes used to the tiny ones we get in India, and easy time to arrange tickets, check baggage etc. which in this land of never-do-to-day-what-you-can-put-off-till-to-morrow takes some time, and then the train to transport us to the goal we had talked about so much steamed into the little station, and we were off. Our companions were five Spanish men and a pretty girl, the wife of one of them; they were so pleasant and polite, though only one of them could hold any communion with us in very meagre French, and made us cheery by the flow of fun and laughter they kept up, the girl evidently having a witty and ready tongue. We changed at Bobadilla, pronounced, Vovadilya; for the B in Spanish is always like a V before a vowel. The place seemed swarming with soldiers, many of them wear the absurd hat I described in my last letter. The journey from Bobadilla was rather nerve-wracking, for we went through a sort of inferno of tunnels opening now and again just to show the chasm dividing us from the stupendous mountain through which we were to burrow next. There was only a single line of rails all the time, and that so laid that we rocked and swayed and inclined at a most unpleasant angle, and the peeps we had from time to time of the scenery were bare and stony and mountainous; it recalled Doree's illustrations of "Dante in Inferno" more than anything else.

AT MALAGA.

It was quite a relief to run into the fertile valleys and plains with the orange groves, fruit orchards, and olive plantations once more. Then we caught sight of the blue, blue sea again, and we knew that we must be nearing Malaga, and then we steamed in the station where our friend was there to meet us, making us feel at home in a strange land. In no time we were whipped into a waiting carriage with a pair of horses as is the custom here in the hired vehicles, and found ourselves in a narrow street of tall houses at the entrance of one we stopped at, with immense entrance doors, a fine white marble entrance and staircase with handsome balustrades all looking so spotlessly clean, and the most extraordinary contrast to the stairways of the flats in Bombay, with their dirt and general shabbiness. On the third floor we came to our friend's flat, all white marble floors, and white stucco walls, and great lofty windows of the casement variety, each of one single pane of glass, and all the woodwork and appointments much better class than the average flat in Bombay. The exquisite whiteness and cleanliness of the city and all appeals to us so much; the roads and pavements are all white and may be a bit glary in the summer, but give an air of fascinating cleanliness; also the far famed clear, sunny sky was in full swing; in fact we have been very lucky, for we have only had two cloudy days since we left Bombay. We thought it might be rather too warm for us, as though we wanted a climate not too bracing, we did not want it too warm, and this here seems to be just the happy medium we yearned for, very much like the pick of the cool weather with you, but a cool very dry wind blowing all the time. The complexions of the people testify to the great dryness of the atmosphere, for the skins of the older folk look almost like parchment and that of the younger ones rather a stretched appearance.

WHERE LADIES WEAR NO HATS.

But, there are *such* a number of pretty, nay lovely, women and girls here it is quite remarkable; the elder women are inclined to run to fat, but still show how pretty they must have, been. Another thing which adds charm to their appearance is the habit prevailing of wearing no hats. The ladies and more prosperous classes wear a black lace mantilla, or more, often, a black chiffon scarf round their heads; the poorer women either nothing at all or a black kerchief. All have wonderfull hair which is always most prettily dressed, with generally a flower tucked into it adding charming and artistic touch which always delights us. If the healthiness of a place is to be judged by the looks of the children, then Malaga must take the palm, for I never saw such sturdy, rosy children of all classes anywhere. Now to tell you of the place itself. Words are poor things to convey the beauty of the situation of the place, lying in a bay with the exquisite blue of the Mediterranen Sea in front and at the back the everlasting hills, often lightly shrouded in a soft veil of blue mist, really almost too impalable to be called mist. Part of the sea front is laid out in an Alameida, or Garden, or what the French would call a Boulevard, with a quadruple avenue of trees,—palms and limes mostly with extensive gardens between laid out in a different fashion to ours, without any thought of a lawn or green paths, though one would have thought the climate would be admirable for grassy slopes and lawns. But everywhere the same custom prevails of greatly raised beds with banked borders of geranium, ivy, iceplant etc., the space in between being covered with a sort of fine grey grave, like that used in the shade houses with you. The beds are of large size, generally planted with one kind of flower or bush in some cases all rose bushes or other flowering bushes—or whole beds of violets, a mass of purple secenting the air with their fragrance; or arum lilies; or cinerarias; or orange lilies, and so on.

SPLENDID SCENERY.

As for the borders, they are, at times, more beautiful than the beds themselves; those made of geranium for instance just a three to five foot mass of scarlet bloom hardly showing the pretty variegated foliage. The ivy geranium with its tender pink bloom, grows like a weed here almost, and forms deep canopies over balconies and along the tops of the terraced roofs, of which there are many here. As for the trees the variety is extraordinary, embracing such widely distributed ones as Scotch firs and date pallms, bamboo and Norfolk Island firs; pepper trees with their graceful silky foliage, red and blue gums, cypress and Ilex, etc., so it can be imagined what a great variety it gives to the views everywhere. Why they go in so much for the eucalyptus or "gum trees" I find it hard to understand, for as soon as they grow out of their first youth, they look so "triste" and untidy, with their twisted trunks and their mop-like tops of sad green foliage, set edgeways to the light so that they afford poor shade from the sun's too fervid rays; but there is a popular idea that they are a good specific against malaria, which I fancy is more an idea than a reality. There are more kinds of palms than I can name, some of them I have not seen in India even. This Alameida or Boulevard is being extended right round the Bay, and will really be magnificent when it is completed, for it is beautiful enough as it is. Inside this lies the harbour and the wharves where the ships lie for loading and unloading, so, instead of this part of the town being the slummiest and dirtiest, here it is the place where everyone meets and takes their walks abroad. The harbour consists of two parts, an outer and an inner with a fine lighthouse on the great outer mole, all looking so fresh and new, as though just from the builders' hands but completed some 15 years ago. From the windows of this house, we can see the ships and fishing boats come in and go out, and have the ever new pleasure of watching the play of the light and shadow on the wonderful sea. One side of the Bay is dominated by a lofty hill on which is perched the ruins of a great Moorish Fort with a wall running down it to a big hill at rather a lower level, into which little houses have been built in and round and under, tier below tier, in most extraordinary, unusual, and picturesque fashion. That part of the town is a constant and unfailing source of interest, the little gullies with tall houses on either side so near each other that neighbours can almost shake hands across. The lofty pile of the Cathedral is at the foot of the hill, though still raised enough from the sea level to stand out from the rest of the town, and form a fine landmark for us to make for when we take our two daily walks of exploration; our kind friend has been laid up with a badly scrazed heel ever since our arrival, unfortunately, so we have had to explore entirely on our own. The Spanish lady does not walk abroad much at any time of day and certainly not in the early morning, so I am a subject of curiosity; but; my dress and general appearance proclaims me an "I[illegible]" and as all of that nationality are considered mad by Continentals, anything unsual in our ways is put, good naturedly, down to that. The people seem quiet and orderly enough, and the equivalent to the ever-present French "gendarme" is little in evidence, though, I am told, always on the spot if required. I shall have lots to tell you next week, but the limit of my space is reached.

TOLSTOY'S SOLITUDE OF SOUL.

LETTERS TO HIS WIFE.

The "Boston Transcript" has translated some more remarkable letters Tolstoy sent his wife. The following have been published in "Public Opinion":—

Here is a letter written to his wife after he bought an estate in the province of Samara, and his wife had shown her disapproval of an investment in such a waste. The steppes meant a wilderness to her; to Tolstoy they stood for release from society and all its works and ways. He answers her remonstrances as follows:—

"Please do not yield to your feelings of anguish and desire for recrimination. Now you must know that this comes not from any cunning or laziness of mine, or any disposition to get away from work. . . . If, as you sometimes write, you think that I go to extremes, then if you will investigate my motive you will see that in what guides me there cannot be extremes, because if we are to admit that upon the road to good one must stop somewhere, then it is better not to enter on that road at all. The nearer to the object the less any halt is possible; one only runs forward with greater speed.

EVERYTHING BINDS US TOGETHER.

"Well, then, it is thus and not otherwise that I look upon my life and my family. It is not caprice, but life's suffering, has taught me this view of life, and I am not going to hide the reason why I think so, and not otherwise. I am resolved to have it out with you in my letters to the best of my ability. All this I write chiefly so that you should not nourish any of the ill-feeling which I fear is hidden in you.

"You ask whether I do still love you? My feelings towards you are such that I think they could never change. . . . Everything binds us together: the past, the children, the avowal of our faults, pity, and an irresistible attachment. . . . In one word, we are tied together, laced quite close. . . . And I am glad of it."

MY LIFE AND MY CREED.

The Samara colony lacked inhabitants, and his yearnings for the betterment of mankind began to prompt him to sociological action on his home estate at Yasnaya Polyana. He resolved to manage it himself, and wrote the Countess thus:—

"I have a plan how to conduct Yasnaya according to my convictions. It is, perhaps, difficult, but it should be done. . . . I want to try to conduct the business of Yasnaya myself without violence to anybody and in perfect goodwill. There will not be much loss, I think, and it will turn out, perhaps, a good thing. . . . But, my soul, please bear in mind that this undertaking is for me a very conscientious one; do not, therefore, reply inconsiderately or rashly, and do not disturb my frame of mind. . . . I fear you won't understand me. . . . ."

The fear was only too well grounded. Sophia Andreewna did not understand him, even if anyone else of that day did. It has taken a generation to pass before we have arrived at a moderate comprehension of the man, and forty years ago it was an impossibility. By the year 1897 we find him writing to the Countess as follows:—

"Dear Sonia.—For a long time past the nonconformity of my life with my creed has lain heavy on my heart. To compel you to change your life and habits to which I myself have accustomed you was impossible; neither could I make up my mind till now to leave you, thinking I might deprive the children of my influence upon them, however small it may be, and that I might leave you all under a weight of grief. To continue, however, to live as I lived these sixteen years, now opposing and irritating you is impossible."

Here is another letter which shows that, though years were to elapse before he put it into practice, the resolution to depart was taken and irrevocable:—

"I have decided now to do what I have for a long time contemplated doing, viz., to go away.

A SLOW LEAVE-TAKING.

"In the first place, this life, owing to my growing years, is becoming for me heavier and heavier, and makes me crave for solitude more and more. Secondly, the children have grown up and my influence at home is no longer required, and you all have more vital interests and occupations, which make my absences less noticeable. . . .

"Please forgive me, all of you, if my action should cause you pain, and you more especially, Sonia, release me with a willing heart. Do not search for me, do not grieve, and do not blame me. . . . The fact that I have gone away from you does not prove that I was discontented with you. I know you could not—literally you *could not*—and cannot see and feel as I do, and, therefore, you could not and cannot change your life or sacrifice yourself for the sake of what you do not believe in.

"You gave to me and to the world all that was in your power. . . . But for the last fifteen years each of us has gone his own way. . . . I cannot think I am to blame, because I know I have changed myself, not for my own sake, nor for other people, but because I could not do otherwise. I cannot blame you either, that you did not follow me, but I thank you. I shall always remember with love all that you gave me. Good-bye, Sonia.—Yours lovingly, Leo Tolstoy."

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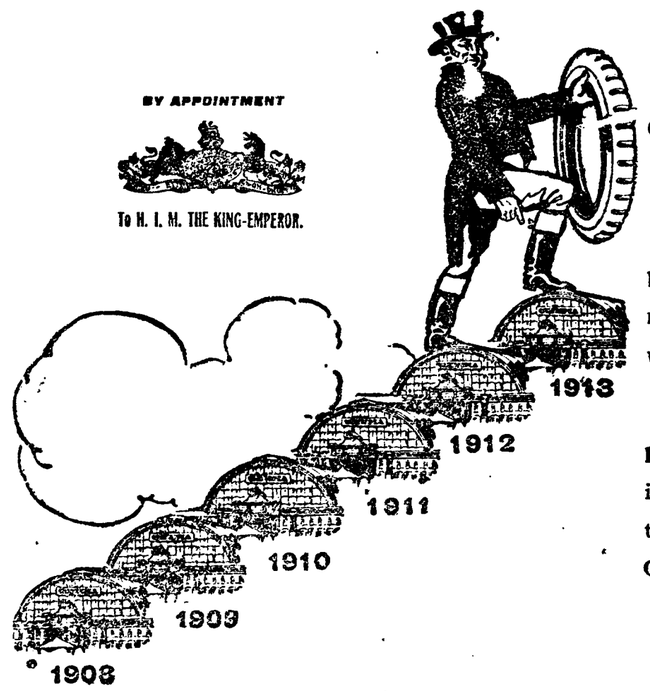

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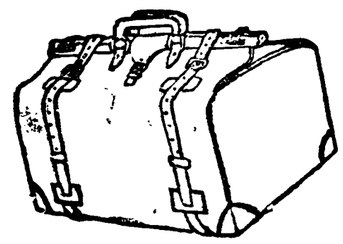

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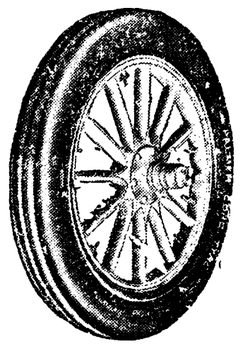

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